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Christopher Heydrick's Notes

From fact and Reason we our Practice draw,
The firmest Basis, and the soundest Law,
Whence Nature's powers in fullest Vigour rise,
And dread Disease with all its Phalanx flies

C. F.

Lecture on the Blood.

The Blood appears to be a Simple homogenious fluid. — A halitus escapes from the Blood as soon as it is drawn from the Body, the quantity differs according to the Heat of the Blood or Surface of the Vessels that contains it. — It is not necessary that it should be of a red color, for the Blood of some animals as of fishes is of a whitish color

It first seperates into serum & Crassamentum, the Crassamentum is composed of red Globules & coagulable Symph. —

The Serum is not of an homogenious Nature, its Coagulated by Heat, and When exposed to heat a halitus escapes from it. — The Serum & Crassamentum are kept together by heat. —

Let us now examine the Red Globules They were supposed by Leevenhoeck to consist of Six smaller Ones. —

They

They are not miscible with the other parts of the Blood. — Some suppose them to be of an oily nature and this to be the reason of their not mixing; but this is false. they have been supposed be of a watry Nature, but they are of an inflammible Nature On what does their color depend? — On dephlogisticated Air this has lately been proved by Dr. Goodwin in his piece on Respiration

They red Globules may serve for Nutrition, and for promoting the growth of the Body The white of an egg is more of a bland nature than the Serum of the Blood there is an Anology Between the Blood or Serum of the Blood and the White of an egg. — They are both coagulated by acids & Alkalies & both serve for the nourishment of the Body. — there is little dependance to be put on the appearance of the Blood. —

The

The coagulable Lymph seperates sometimes
in the Body when there is not heat enough
to keep the parts fluid.— it is this Glu
ten that gives the Buffy appearence on
the Blood.— this Buff is more common in
pregnancy owing to the action of the arte
ries being Greater which thins the Blood &
produces it agreeable to Mr Hewson's Expt.

One fact which I cannot account for Vz.t.
an Earthin Vessel he says will assist in
the formation of the Buff.— the Serum is
composed of an armoniacle Salt dissolved in
water.— the Acid is the Phosphoric acid
the acid renders the coagulable Lymph more
easily dissolued in the serum.—

What proportion doth the parts of the
Blood bear to each other? they are different in
diff.t Subjects.— the Cyle has been Considered
as a part of the Blood. tho not evidant to our
Senses. Coagulum Lymphs has been taken
for

for it. Is there any Oil in the Blood.— we have no proofs of its existing formally in the Blood.— does the Blood contain Air?— yes but in a semi-elastic State —

Lecture. 2nd

On Morbid Tenuity of the Blood.

There are no proofs of the Morbid tenuity in the Blood.— 1. Cause producing it has been Supposed to be too great a quantity of watery liquor taken in to the Body.— 2nd It is said to take place when the Urine is Obstructed as in Ischuria Renalis, but this is Only Tempory.— It does not take place when we expect its presence, as it does not take place nor in Dropsy than any other Disease.— it may perhaps in Scurvy take place.— In the Scurvy the properties of the Blood is Changed.—

It is difficult to account for the Blood being supposed to be the Seat of So many Diseases

Diseases.- The aliment we take in is of a bland insipid Nature,- the farinacia make the diet of the greatest part of Mankind.- They undergo a Fermentation in the Stomach.- The mixture of the Blood with the Saline Substances Boerhaave supposed 99 times out of an hundred to be the Cause of Disease.- Can Acrimony produce Disease in the Blood? No- for the follow-ing reason- 1st From the Action of the Contents of the Stomach.- 2nd From Dilu-tion.- 3. From the Oil in the Blood- 4th From the emunctories which discharge it, 5 From the Heart & Arteries, which are not affected by Acrimony in Scurvy ap-pears in a living State not as a direct Stimulis to the Heart, but as indirect by the Medium of the Brain.- Next we shall speak of the Specific Nature of the Saline Substances.- 1st. of the Acid Acrimony, much has been said of this by

by Boerhaave — that an Acid is evolved in the Stomach by Fermentation is a Doctrine generally established and adopt'd by Physicians — But it may be destroy'd 1st By the Bile containing an Alkali neutralizing the acid. & as a Bitter may destroy acidity. 2 J. by Diffusion - 3. if an Acid was not neutralized by an Alkali in the Bile, the Lacteals could refuse to admit it. and if it was admitted would be tavo Gene_rally diffused thro the mass of Blood - 4th. no experiment proves its existance in the Blood — 1. no savour of an acid Acrimony in the Blood - the Acid of milk has been produced but this is proved to be evolved by Fermenta_tion. — 2d. Acid sweats, But how this can happen when the blood is not Acid, we cannot tell — who would say that Marine acid & apples are the Same by the smell only; but this renders it Improbsible that no Effervescence ensues —

2 J —

2ly. of an Alkaline Acrimony and first of the fixed Alkali — Can this exist in the Blood There is no proof that it does exist in the persons who have taken it to dissolve the Stone as Green Tea and Cold water produce the same effect — If they were taken into the Blood they would be discharged by the Kidnies, but no person has ever turned the Syrup of Violets to a green color by the Urine or made it effervese with acids. — But what shall we say to Dr Huxhams facts of the appearance of the Blood — he has neglected to inform Us of the Appearence of the Blood put on in the Cases he mentions. — Alkalies may dissolve the Blood by destroying the acid in the Stomach as by eating much animal or little Vegetable Food. — One fact is produced of an alkali existing in the Blood if we mix the Syrup of violets & Serum of the Blood they produce Green color but any person acquainted with the Doctrine of Colors knows that yellow & blue produces

a Green.— we Conclude that there is no
Alkali in a formal state in the Blood in
Diseases.— Is there a Volatile Alkali in a
Seperate State in the Blood.? Dr. Gaubius
Supposes it does exist from the Great use
of the Vegetables of the 15th. Class or Tetra
dynamia of Linnaeus, but it would be
Neutralized by the Acid of the Stomach. No
Vegetable contains Volatile Alkali in
an uncombined State.— Dr. Gaubius tells
us it may be decomposed by fixed Alkalies
Joining the Acid of Phosphorus, but we
have already proved that a fixed alkali —
cannot enter the Blood.— he says that Aro
- matics produce it when taken in Large
quantities, But they are never taken
in quantities Large enough to produce
this effect.—

Poisons are Said to produce it by
putrifaction but I think it acts by inducing
Indirect debility.— something Like putri
- faction

faction may happen in Gangrene In
France they use volatile Alkali as an anti
dote to poison
3rd. of Neutral Salts in the Blood they
are generally produced by art. Common salt,
I think never exists in the Blood formally,
but is changed into an ammoniacle Salt.
called the Essential Salt of urine, it is only
this Salt which produces alkaline acrimony
in the Blood. How is the Blood in cer
tain Eruptions? I do not think it arises
from any bad State of the Blood. Eruptions
are supposed to arise from an Acid acrimony
in the Blood. — they are all Together Local
or depend upon another Cause — we shall
speak of them in another Place. —

Lecture on Life

Life seems to be a forced State, it is
kept up by the application of Stimuli
these Stimuli are either External or Internal

The

The External are Heat, Light, Exercise Sound and pure air. — The Internal are Food, Drink Blood, Tension of the Glands containing secreted Liquors, Exercise of the Understanding, particularly Hope, Love, Joy and Anger, these are said to be direct

The Indirect are either External or Internal The External are Cold, Darkness & Silence — the Internal are abstinence, evacuation by Stool & certain passions of the Mind as fear Grief, Dispair and the Sense of Shame the increase of motion & depen action as the pulse from bleeding — Evacuation by Glands. — Excitibility abounds most in Infancy, the waste of it produces Sleep. — the direct Stimuli conspire to produce life, the Indirect against Life

We Suppose the Medicine of Health to be 50 - if the excitement is raised between 50 & 60. predisposition to disease takes place - at 60 or 70 actual Disease begins. —

Between

Between 70 & 80 there is a Tendency to Indirect dibility.— at 90 Indirect Debility takes place, which is the cause of that Langour we feel in Summer when the Ther-mometer is raised to that degree, and that activity which we feel when the air is cooled by refreshing Breezes is owing to the excitement being lowered.— Direct Debelity is caused by an Abstraction of Sti-mulis. Fear Grief and Shame, produces Debility only from the want of Courage, Joy &c.— There are degrees of Excitement from the most profound Sleep to Tonic Mad-ness.— The 1st is profound Sleep without Dreaming.— 2nd Sleep with dreaming.— 3d. The wakefull State 4th that great degree of exbitement caused by Spirituous liquor or Tonic Madness.—

The remote & predisposing Causes of Diseases.

The Causes of Diseases are very numerous.—

numerous— 1st The mode of Living of women during pregnancy, as the Sedentary life of the rich and the Indifferent one of the poor, predisposes Children to Many diseases.—

2ly— Children are predisposed by accidents received during Birth such as a deformed Head, Chest, or otherwise.— 3rd Children are Subject to disease from the absurd practice of Nurses just after Birth washing them with Spirits— 4th They are Subject to Disease from their dress as Tight Caps & Clothes which Operates by Causing a Partial Circulation.— 5th From the application of Spirituous Liq.r to cure their diseases.— 6th From their first diet which is very improper.—

7. From the primature application of the mind of Children to Study and their excessive Exertion in play days the Foundation of Pneumonic Complaints & Transition from Child-Hood to pu-

puberty & from this to Manhood — —

9. The Tyranny of Schoolmasters subject Children to Diseases. —

10. Idleness in the female sex disposes them to very destressing Disorders. —

11. The prevailing Fashions among them such as not covering their Breasts sufficiently having their clothes too tight & wearing enormous Cushions — These produce, Colic, Asthma and Consumption — I once visited a Gentlewoman who was very much troubled with the head ach and was never relieved from it untill she removed a large Cushion from her head — Clothing in dress not suited to the weather — How many Coughs are produced from want of Clothing the Lower parts of women — women should wear flannel Drawers — Linnen is said to be less wholesom worn next to the Skin than flannel. —

The Roman army wore flannel & were by that means more healthy —

12th Dancing, Heat, Cold, Dryness
Moisture Excessive quantities of water &
a dry atmosphere are all Causes which
predispose to Disease — Food to be healthy
should be made up of a mixture of Animal
and Vegetable — Tea & Coffee when Strong
affects particularly the nervous System —
Certain Condiments as pickels & Salt
taken in Large quantities produces in
direct debility as Dispepsia - excessive
quantities of Spices produce disease of the
Stomach — Acids produce the Colic and
Drinks taken in Large quantities and
of a bad quality, as sour wines produce the
Gout — wine is the parent of the Gout —
Spirituous Liquors which are so distructive
to Mankind - enter into the Body Like the
evil Spirit into the swine at the Head
of a precipice & produce devastation & vari
-ous Disorders, it produces Sickness at the
Stomach, Bloating, sore legs, burning of the

the palsies of the Hand, Dropsy, Epilepsy, Apoplexy — The State of the Air is its Sensible and Insensible Quality as fertile Source of Disease — The Sensible qualities of the Air are Heat, Cold, Moisture & Dryness. — By the Insensible we mean Miasmata & Contagion —

Heat is the Grand Agent in nature it actuates the principle of Life in Animals and Vegetables & forms the elements. — it is a positive quality derived from the Sun. —

Sixty two degrees of Heat Stimulates the Body in Middle age, in old age it requires 70 or 75 to be equally comfortable — The Reason why old people think the winters colder now than formerly, is because they have a Deficiency of that Stimulus of Heat which they possessed when Young —

Cold

Cold is a negative quality and caused by the Absence of the Sun or Heat — Its seda tive and diminishes the Size of hollow Vessels and acts by destroying the exite ment of the System — The invigoration which we feel when a cool Day succeeds a hot Day in Summer, is said to be owing to the Stimulant power of the cold bracing the Body — To this I an swer no — For when the excitement is raised to a High Degree by the Heat of the day and coolness in the air succeed that — it only acts by Deminishing the excitement in that State of the Body and thereby taking off the Indirect debility and Langour which attends Summer Heats

Moisture is the frequent Offspring of Diseases — Dryness of the atmosphere is unfavourable to Asthma, Cough - Con sumption

sumption &c — Febrile Diseases are chiefly produced by miasmata — The effects of Alternate Heat & Cold produce many disorders — which discovery marks an illustrious Era in the History of Physick & for which we are indebted to the ingenious D. Brown —

Lecture

We Shall proceed to enumerate the Remote & predisposing causes of Diseases Different states of the mind produces Disorders — either from an excessive or deficient action of it — Thinking is a Stimulus which being carried to excess produces indirect Debility, particular passions as — Joy, fatigue, Mirth, & Anger are all Stimulents when excessive produces indirect Debility — and the Diseases depending upon it — Grief — Fear, Sense of Shame

and Guilt having nothing positive in
their (quality) or Action — They act as
Sedatives their action is generally gra
— dually but sometimes sudden so as to
bring on Death (a Woman in this city died
from the Sight of a Physician) — Debt is fre
quently the cause of Many Diseases —

There are certain Amusements which
Predispose to Diseases such as Hunting,
Gaming &c. — I knew a Case of Hamoptysis
from Hunting. — Certain literary pursuits
where the understanding is much exercis,
produces disease depending upon Indirect
Debility. The Venerial appetite causes
Distructive Ravages among Mankind. —
Certain adventitious Diseases are brought
on by the use of Tobacco. — This sub
— stance is truely Stimulating & is analigus
to Sp.ts Liquors & Opium — By its excessive
stimulating power it causes indirect

Debility

Debility— Mans Appetite for it is not
natural but entirely Artificial — Its
effects upon the Human Body are Various
It Injures Digestion by wasting that quan
-tity of Saliva. which is so necessary for it
and distroys the Tone of the Stomach produ
-cing Dispepsia — it injures the Taste by de
-stroying its natural properties — it acts
directly on the Nervious System in produ
-cing nervious Disorders. — Headach
Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Palsy &c — are produ
-ced sometimes by an excessive use of Tobacco
It Impairs the Memory & causes Tremors
of the Extremities. — The case of Sir Jn.°
Pringle is a fact in favour of this — he used
to take a Great quantity of Snuff dur
-ing the day & became thereby subject to
Tremors — by Observing several die of apo
plexy who made use of it — he left it off
which restored him again to a good State

of health and what was very surprising this Gentleman's Memory was much im prov'd by using Snuff but after discontinuing the practice, was totally restored — Tobacco is very necessary as a medicine. — It is Made use of after meals sometimes to compose the Stomach and Assist Digestion - but instead of this its the Cause of Indigestion by wasting the Saliva - It is used sometimes to assist the intellectual Operations by its Stimulus - it seems more probable that it supplies the want of Ideas. — There are certain Classes of Men who use a large quantity of it. — Fear & Danger create a Desire for Tobacco particularly among Soldiers and Sailors the Latter in wet weather — They Physical effects of Tobacco are injurious to the mouth, lips, Teeth &c — There are particular modes of using Tobacco Viz^t Snuffing, Chewing &

Smoking appear from their effects to be
most injurious. — smoaking through a
Long pipe is less injurious the Smoke from
a Segar being much more injurious than
that from the Long pipes — An Account
of the Smoke from a Segar being ad
-mitted into the mouth in a smoke much
more heated & Acrimonious State than
from a long pipe. — The Consequence
arising from it are the looring of the
Teeth & corroding of the gums — The
Acrid humor which arises with the
Smoke stimulates the adjacent pts
and causes Thirst that cannot be alloy.
by water — Snuffing impairs the Voice &
Generally effects of Tobacco in creating
Thirst produces a love for Spiritaous Liquor
& has an Influence upon the Morals &
Manners of the People — because 1st The

use

1st. The use of Tobacco miliates against good Manners — 2d. The use of Tobacco is not connected with Cleanliness. — 3d. It disposes to Idleness. — Custom frequently blends things of an opposite Nature. — Christianity ought to declair loudly against it. — Yet Christians chew, smoke & snuff. — If a Man takes a pinch a snuff every twenty Minutes. — he will in Thirty Years lose forty two Days, five Hours & some odd Seconds. — Poison seems to be a relative Term to this. — if we attend to what Travellers say — we shall find it is the food of an ugly Beast in the Deserts of Africa called the Rock Goat. — we find that Insects, Cows, Sheep, Goats &c — all avoid it & may not the Students of this College avoid it Likewise — we have Objections against it or account of the unsuspecting Diseases

— produced

Diseases produced by it, & the Positions which bear Testimony against it. — The two frequent use of Opium is a Cause of Diseases. — the daily experience of the Surgeons prove by its frequent use a Cause of Many Disorders such as Tre-mors & Diseases of the like kind. — By its Long use it brings on General debility, Sallow complexions premature old age & at Length Death ensues. — Night air, Commerce, Abstinence, War &c are fruit full Sources of Diseases. —

Lecture.

Diseases are necessary for Human Happiness as. —

1. They incite us to the Study of Anatomy and Natural History — from

from which we acquire new insight into the powers of our Creator, & new reasons for adoring his goodness.—

2. They stir us up to an Enquiry into the Operations of Nature in the Animal Vegetable & Mineral Kingdoms.—

3. By giving rise to a Spirit of Enquiry they Activate & Invigorate the powers of the mind.—

4. They alone create that Charity which endureth forever and which has established Hospitals & alms-Houses & Dispensaries those Altars of Benevolence.—

5. Without them Health would be insipid, as Darkness gives Charms to Light, so Diseases are necessary to in part a pleasure for Health.

6. They render more easy the Passage from Life into Death—and less terrible and

and Distressing to Survivors —

7. They improve the disposition of Man to Virtue & thence promote Human Happiness. — Hence we see the Dignity of our Profession.

2. We are led to look up & admire the Supreme Director of events in all things being confident that.

All partial Evils Universal good
All discord Harmony when understood

Practice of Physic.

The Practice of Physic teaches us the Causes & Cure of Diseases. —

A Disease is that condition of the Human Body in which the functions are performed with difficulty or not at all. — The Causes of Diseases are

Divided into 4. 1. Remote. 2 Occational
3 Predisposing. 4 Proximate Causes

A Symptom is an apparent Deviation
from the Natural State of Health.

Symptoms are divided into 3 Kinds Viz.
Symptoms of the disease, Symptoms of the
Cause and Symptoms of Symptoms. In
Pleurisy pain, fever and cough are Symp
toms of the disease

Coryza or Angina is a Symptom of
a Cause.

Difficulty Respiration caused by pain
is a Symptom of Symptoms.

The Animal Functions are Sensa
tion and Intellectual Operations &c

The Vital Junctions are Respiration
Circulation. &c

The Natural Junctions are Digestion
Chylification, Nutrition & Secretion

The Diagnosis is the distinction of
Dis

Diseases from each other by taking all the Symptoms collectively. —

Prognosis is the Declaration of the Issue of a Disorder from the State of the Symptoms. —

Diseases are divided into Idiopathic & Symptomatic. — the Angina is Idiopathic and the Globus Hystericus Symptomatic of Hysteria. —

Diseases are also Natural & Artificial Fevers come under the head of Natural Diseases and the Diseases of Indians. — In Dr. Sydenham's time 60,000 out of 100,000. Diseases were Fevers or the Inflam. but at present there is only 10000 hence Physicians have doubled the Variety of Sydenham. —

Artificial Diseases are the offsprings of Luxury & peculiar modes of Civilization. — The Neuroses are all Artificial — The principal Indication of Cure is founded upon

upon an Accurate knowledge of the proxi-
mate Cause. —

Diseases are Cured by natural & Artificial
Remedies. —

The Natural Remedies are the powers
and Operations of Nature —

The Artificial Remedies are Taken
from the Materia Medica. —

Diseases are General and Local from
there affecting the whole System are a part
of it. — Fever is a General Disease. — Cancer
is a Local and General Disease. Sphacelus is
a Local Disease — Ophthalmia and
Phlegmon are first Local & then general
The only outlets of our Existence are Old age,
Casualities, War & Fever —

In the following Lectures I shall treat
of first Fevers.
2. Hamorrhages
3. Exanthemata
4. Profluvia
5. Nervous Diseases

6. Diseases from the Effusion of water and air —

7. Diseases which affect the Exter-nal Parts of the Body —

To which I shall add the Diseases of women, Children Old People and Negroes — and the Diseases of the Old & New Testament. —

Of Fevers

The Characteristics of a Fever are a frequent Pulse coming on after an Horror or some degree of Cold shivering, considerable Heat, many of the functions injured, the Strength of the Limbs especially diminished. —

I Shall begin with the proximate Cause of Fevers — I Object to morbific matter as being the proximate Cause of Fevers because — —

1st.

1st Fevers are produced from Causes which cannot be supposed to enter the Blood as Fear. —

2.d Fevers are cur'd by Lightning &c —

3. Fevers are cur'd without Evacuations as by the Bark. — .

4. In Fevers no Acrimony is perceived in the Sweat or urine. —

5. The sweats & Sediment in the Urine are the Effects not the Cause. —

6. Effluvia are the remote Cause not the proximate. —

Abscesses have been urged as a proof of Morbific matter in Fevers, but they are only the Consequence not the Cause of Fever they are produced from the diminution of action on the extreme Vessels they occor in Mania, hence they cannot arise from Contagion, in a Disease which does not arise from Contagion

In the following Lectures I shall deliver my own Theory of Diseases and here I layit down as a Simple proposition that all Diseases depend upon Debility except poisons, wounds &

The predisposing cause of all Fevers is De-
bility. —

The Occational Causes are Cold moisture Fear, Intemperance & Fatigue all these pro-duce debility and that in proportion to the predisposition to Diseases, habit & Climate &c

To prove that cold is a Cause of Fever by its Debilitating Effects — Dr Browns Pupils immersed themselves in Snow &c

All generall Diseases depend upon the Same predisposing Debility. Inflamatory Diseases depend —

1st — On the Stimulus of Heat —

2nd — On external Violence

3 — On the chemical & Mechanical action of Extraneous Substances. —

1. H.

* This is not often a Cause, yet many have been taken when abroad by a great change in the air when too thin clad of Corse too or Chile in the midnight following and then pain and Cough and a fever followed

4th. On the increased impetus of the Blood

5. On Cold in a Degree not equal to the production of gangrene. — That cold is debilitating — may be proved by attending to the similarity of the effects of heat and Cold on the Human Body —

1st. Thus the Inhabitants of the West Indies & the North exhibits similar Diseases of Debility. —

2. The Scurvey rages in both Countries

3. Actual Experiment confirms the Truth of this Doctrine. — This refers to the Experiment of Dr. Brown's two Students — One of them immersed himself in Snow. — the Symptoms of Debility followed on till the pulse cou^d. no longer be felt. —

The same Happened to another who placed himself in the same Manner in Cold water —

The proximate Cause of all Fevers is an Irregular action in the arterial System from a deficiency or excess of action of the moving or Vital Powers.—

This irregular action of the arterial System is a convulsion of the muscular fibers of those vessels which constitute them

This Doctrine may receive some additional Strength from the Consideration of the following particulars.—

1. Convulsions are preceded by Debility so are fevers.—

2 In Convulsions there is a jerking of the arterial System preceived by the fingers so there is in Fevers —

3. From the Analogy between Fevers and Convulsions of the nervous System — as

1. Previous Debility takes place in Convulsions — So in fevers

2. Tremors precede Convulsions — So they do in fevers —

3 There is in Convulsions, a Coldness of the extremities observable – So there is in Fevers –

4. Convulsions are attended with excess of irregular action or Deficiency of Irregular action of the Arteries – So are in Fevers

5th Convulsions return at regular & irregular periods – So do in Fevers

6th Convulsions impair the functions of the Brain – So do Fevers

7th Convulsions are attended with alternate action & Remission – So are fevers

8 In convulsions of the nervous System there are intermediate Degrees of action so there are in Fevers –

From a review of all these Considerations the proximate Cause of all Fevers appears to be an irregular action in the Arterial System, from defect or excess of action in the moving powers

Exciting Causes

These are direct or indirect Stimuli
The indirect Stimulants are the Abstraction
of the direct —

Excitement and Excitability are some
times converted into each other — for Instance
In drowning there is a Total abstraction
of excitement and the greatest accumula
tion of Excitability — In Tonic Madness
excitability is almost entirely converted into
Excitement — (May not matter in the extreme
Vessels excite fever —

That principal in the System which
resists diseases appears to be a blind im
principle and to arise merely from the Con
stitution of the Body, and May be called a
Vis Medicatrix Naturæ. —

Heat is the principal exciting cause
of Inflammatory fevers — as —

1 They are unknown in Countries
which are uniformly cold or warm —

as

as in the Winter Fevers of Russia & Sweden are rather of the septic Kind. —

2nd — They generally appear in the Spring and fall after changes in Temperatures of the air. —

3. — Pleurisies generally attach People in the Night after getting into a warm Bed

4. In intermittents the application of Heat frequently gives this Fever an inflammatory Turn. — Hence we often see Patients who enter our Horspitals with fevers purely intermittent from the warmth of the room in which Stoves are kept — have them put on an inflammatory appearance. —

5.

6. — Cold increases the appetite — which disposes us to take in too great a quantity of nurishing food — which creates a fullness in the System and thus is an exciting Cause of Inflammatory Fevers

A Horse will eat more in a cold Stable

stable than in a warm one — hence the Custom among the germans of building their Stables next to their dwelling Houses

From the Operation of all these Causes the Vessels become more tense and perhaps more Dense — & are filled with a Greater quantity of Blood. —

The persons most liable to Inflamatory Diseases are, the Young, laborious People & those who use violent Exercise such as Seating &c — they are most common in the Country. — Sometimes they arise from direct debility as in the City after a long turn of cold weather — They are almost unknown in high life. — The manners of the Luxurious dispose them rather to Diseases of the nervous kind. —

There are inflammations without inf action — these are internal & arises from what of excitability — (Note here a passage from Dr. Quin was read, giving an acct. of the Dry Belly ach & its method of Cure

The Symptoms of this irregular action in the
Arterial System, are Pains of the Head, dry
Skin, partial Sweats, pulse hard, full & jer
king, dry & white Tongue Vomiting, Thirst,
Costiveness and High colored urine Tremors &
Coldness of the Extremities peculiar to convul
sions & Fevers

The Chilly fit & Spasm are not parts
of the fever and are only accidental conco
mitants of Debility. They are symptoms
of an approaching fever and depend upon
a recess of Blood from the Capillary Arte
ries into the internal parts the Vessels on
the extreme parts by that means contrac
ting thro a kind of Mechanical Necessity

From whence is the excess of irregular
action in inflamation fevers succeeding
Debility. Why is not the Convulsion in
the Arterial System proportioned to the
exciting powers. a Calm at Sea which is
owing to Debility in the winds so frequent

by

- ly proceed violent Storms - but here there
is no proportion between the Cause and the
motion produced - a Single Castor oil nut
tho thrown up by vomiting will produce a
Disease which will last for many weeks &a
Grain of Sand introduced into the eye will
produce wonderfull effects which are not
proportioned to its Cause: —

It may seem Strange that such violent
effects should proceed from such trifling
Causes — But to understand this we must
turn our attention to the Operations of
Nature in Other parts of her System In the
Natural Moral & political Worlds - we
Shall there every where see the same pro
portion between the Cause and effects —

— Nature is one. — For we Observe in
the political Bodies, an imprudent word
proceeding from a persons mouth, may
be the Cause of a revolution in a State. —

Lecture

Lecture

We next Enquire into other Fevers as the Synochus which happens in Remitting Fevers, accompanied with excess of action in the Beginning but defect towards the End In intermittent Fevers there is irregular action — In the Typhus Mitior there is a Little excess of irregular action but great defect — In the Typhus gravior Persons sometimes fall down dead upon the first attack — the Absence of Chills indicates the utmost Debility & the most passive State of the Vis Motrix. —

We shall now return to the Cure of Inflamatory Fevers. —

The indication of Cure in inflammato ry Diseases must be taken —

1. — From a knowledge of the predisposing and remote Causes — Steady regard being had to the Seasons and previous epidemic Scarlatina

partakes of this Inflammatory Diath.
which is very necessary to attend to. —

2.nd — From the Symptoms of Inflammation
attending the Disease as great topical
pain, Causticeness &c —

3.rd — From a knowledge of the Age and
Constitution of the patient as the young
Athletic and Laborious are most subject to
them —

4.th — From a knowledge of the patients pre
vious Habit with respect to Disease. —
Plurisies are apt to become habitual a person
died of the 45.th Fit of Plurisy. and there is a
person in this City who has had 24 attacks of it

5. By attending to the Country or late
place of Residence of the patient — an ameri
-can in London will bear a loss of more Blood than
a Citizen in London — a Case of an american
Gentleman in London Attended by D.r Fothergill
and being bled two Spairingly, in consequenc

had an abscefs formed which broke inward
ly & outwardly – probably if he had been bled
more freely – it would have prevented the
formation of the abscefs he recovered his
health only by Travilling 3 Years in the
South of Carolina – Dr. Hillary suggested
the importance of this – he says those in the
South will not bear bleeding so well as those
from the North – he Observes that in the west
indies aptha and swelled legs succeed intermit
tents –

6th From the pulse which is hard, ir
king, and full without much quickneſs, being
seldom higher than an Hundred. –

We shall now give some Directions
with respect to the pulse –

1. The Pulse should be felt with the
Fingers not the Thumb – it should only
be felt with the same hand which should
be the right – by that Means you may ob
tain

tain a better knowledge of the pulse by habituating yourselves to one hand only.—

2d The pulse is slowest, when we lie on our Backs, quicker on the Side and quickest when we sit up or Stand by the Fire— 3d— It is slower in Sleep than at any other Time & is rendered always quicker— by a full meal—

4. Passions of the Mind influence the pulse as hope Fear, anger Joy &c— hope, by its Stimulating power increases it; & fear, by its debilitating power, diminishes its Action.—

5. different positions of the arm influence the pulse; 'tis best felt when the arm is in an State of pronation:— respect should be had, that no pressure be upon the arm, when the pulse is felt.—

6— The State of Sensation in a Physician being different in different postures, he ought therefore to feel the pulse in the same position of Body, setting is the best posture shutting

the—

the Eyes & remaining in Silence whilst the pulse is examined, is of great consequence for by the quiescence of One or more of the Senses the sense of Feeling is more concentrated & by that means we can judge better—

7. Its quicker in Infancy than Old Age—In Old people it is apt to stop & is scarcely quickned by Inflammatory Fevers—Morgagni says it becomes more regular in Diseases in Old people—in Fever it will become fuller but scarcely quicker—the Slowness arises from the want of excitability

8th. The pulse should be felt in both arms becaus the Artery sometimes runs on the Ulna. and sometimes on the back of the Radius & Hand—Lastly allowance ought to be made for Exposure of the Arm to Cold & Heat—for the Stimulating properties of Heat and the Sedative effects of cold make a matarial difference in the State of the pulse—the pulse

may be stronger in one arm than the other

The pulse is the dial plate of Sickness Habit will produce a great Knowledge of it — I conceive more is to be known respecting a Disease from the pulse than probably any one other Symptom

Hippocrates, Galen & Celsus first excited the attention of Physicians to it — It is Surprising Dr. Brown neglects the State of the pulse Hardness and roundness of the pulse are of more Consequences & More to be attended to than quickness — The Pulse should not be felt immediately after recommending Bleeding — I have known the pulse which was before very full & hard become, low & Scarce preceptable as the following Instance will illustrate — I was called to a Lady Labouring under an acute hepatitis with a full pulse & Hard pulse but upon advicing Bleeding, her Countinance became Pale; her Pulse scarcely preceptible she was violently agitated and the Trace of a Vein could not be

— seen

seen upon enquiring into the Cause of her Apparent Distress she informed me that she had never been bled, and had always a Dread of that Operation — Notwithstanding my endeavours to reconcile it to her — she obstinately refused to Submit the Consequence of which was that her Liver suppurated and finally Languished and died of that disagreeable and distressing Disease —

Lecture. —

The Links or Chain of Causes of Fever are 4 as —

1st. Predisposing Debility or excitement

2nd. Increased Excitability —

3rd. Stimulating powers especially heat

4th. Irregular action of the arterial System —

Are there any means of preventing diseases when they Make there Approach? Yes

yes – Are there any means of predicting them? yes as

A disrelish for Tobacco when accustomed to it – burning in the palms of the hand usher in Consumption – Frightfull Dreams precede the Hydrocephalus small Stools precede the Dysentery – a Sickness of the Stomach and coldness of the Extremeties as in the feet precede the gout – Lightness of the Head and false vision precede the piles – Pain in the Back and Loins go before Menorrhagia. – ——

The premonatory Symptoms of an inflammatory Fever are

1. Costiveness – 2. Sense of wearyness – 3. Dulness of the faculties – 4. preternatural appetite or a defect of it – 5th Pain in the limbs all these Symptoms plainly indicate Debility in the System which is proved by Certain Stimuli preventing their further progress

Are there any means of preventing Inflammatory

matory Fevers when the above Symptoms
warn us of its approach? Yes 1st

1. By Rest. – 2nd. By fasting from grofs and nourishing aliments.

" 3. By direct Stimuli and Cordial Drinks there must be only used in a forming State, of the Fever, after irregular action has Taken place these preventatives are improper – By drinking a pint of urine whey & bathing the feet & in the forming state of an inflammatory Fever I have been able to strangle it. –

4th. Perhaps opium would remove this Disorder in its Birth by its stimulating power taking off the Debility in the System. – here the Stimulus should be accomodated to the Degree of Debility in the Body –

5 and lastly Drinking warm Herbes Bathing the feet in warm water & making use of Hartshorn. –

The Remedies are Natural or Artificial the 1st. have been much magnifi'd by the followers of Hippocratis – The powers of Nature are not to be depended upon –

I would wish to resolve her Operations into Physical Necessity — Nature often destroys Life if Left to herself in Fevers by excess or Deficiency of action. — —

The general indication of Cure in inflamatory Fevers, is

To diminish excess of irregular action or morbid excitement in the Arterial System This is done —

I. By Blood letting — the following Remarks on Blood Letting are proper

1st The Blood should be drawn from a Large orifice — Sydenham Observed that more relief was obtained when Blood letting was performed in a horizontal posture —

2nd. The Blood should be always drawn from the Arm because we derive more Advantage by it than from the foot: when it is drawn from the feet it is permitted to flow in water and we may by that means be deceiv'd with respect to the

quantity taken — there is no Reason that it should prompt us to bleed Women in the feet — Derivation & Revulsion are Doctrines long exploded. —

3.d What Circumstance should determine the quantity of Blood to be drawn. 2 the Relief obtained, the pulse and the appea-rance of the Blood. — What is the proper quan-tity to be let, Celeghorn used to take 20 ℥ — I have followed Sydenhams method, to Bleed Moderately & repeatedly from 10 to 12 ℥. and administer purges on the Days I do not Bleed as Cream: Tart: — Sal: Glaub: & Clysters of warm Water &c —

To what quantity may Blood be drawn. 2 — It is supposed a Middle siz'd Man has 50 ℔. of Blood in his System — From 60 to 80 and an 100 ℥s have been taken away with advantage and in the Case of an Officer wounded at the Battle of Prince-town by a ball thro the Lungs I took 120 ℥ and he had lost about 20 ℥ or

on the Field of Battle before, who reco
- vered and is in good Health at present. —

Is Bleeding proper in all ages? Yes Old People & Likewise Children bear Blood letting well — Dr. Brown says they only have Diseases of Direct Debility but I do not agree with him in that respect.

The excess of irregular Action is less in Children from their being less exposed to the Causes productive of the Disease. — Children have more excitability than aged Persons but it is soon exhausted, Pleurisy may be known in a Child by its Crying when pressed on the Side the pain thereby being increased. —

Is Bleeding proper at all times in Women?

Yes. it is proper even at the Time of Menstru
- ation, — for the System is then in a more excited State —

It is likwise proper in Pregnancy, for in that State, the System is more dis
- posed to an Inflammatory Diathesis —

It —

it has the authority of Dr. Sydenham to
Recommend it. —

II. Remedy the application of cool air is proper to lessen the Excitement and of course to diminish irregular Action — the degree ought to be proportioned to the excitement of the System — I would forbid it in Pneumonia & Measels when Debility attends. it appears only to be a proper Remedy where pure inflamonatory Diathesis prevails, — connected with cool air sitting up in a Chair is usefull — 1st It delivers the Body from the Stimulus of its own heat.

2d More cool air by that means is applied

3d — Riding & walking is too stimulating but sitting up is Usefull by the action of the Muscles producing a Gentle Stimulus and thereby wearing down the excitement. —

III. Remedy. Is Emetics proper? yes. Vomiting lessens the excess of action and determins to the Surface of the Body —

Tartar.

Tarter Emetic is to be preferred to any other
Antimonial preperation — Tarter Emetic
in small Doses — to the amount of ⅙ of a Grain
taken every Hour mixed with Sal Glaub.
is excellent to cause a Determination to the
Surface of the Body — The Seneka snake Root is
a kind of Vegetable Tarter: emet: it excites
Nausea & sweating — it sweats without Sti
mulating which makes it an agreeable Remedy.
It was first introduced into Virginia.

IV. Neutral Salts. Nitre is one of the best,
Vitriolated Tart: Sal: Glaub: & Spt: Mindereri
this last is the weakest.

V. By avoiding all Stimulating powers as
1st the Stimulus of thinking — Business of all
kinds must be omitted — no Company should
be admitted into the Room — News of every kind
should not be admitted. & a loquacious Nurse is
always to be avoided.
2nd The Stimulus of Light
3rd The Stimulus of Noise —

4th The Stimulus of animal and other food of a Stimulating Nature should be abstained

The diet should consist of Salep, Sago, Panado weak broaths - these are to be used according to the State of the disease. — Panado is as good as any. 5th The Stimulus of Thirst - this is to be obviated by diluent drinks - the drink ought to be those which are agreeable and not of a stimulating quality - Weak Teas as Sage & Balm — Barly water & drink of acid jellies weak punch — Dried cherry water made by pouring boiling water upon them — Raw apples sliced & boiling water poured on them, make a very agreeable drink - Tamarind and toast water. —

Should the Drinks be always cold, or warm? They should neither be cold nor warm but in a State between Boath - The Temperature of Drinks ought to be proportioned to the feelings of the patient. — In diseases of excess of action Cold water taken into the Stomach has

the

the effect of determining to the surface of the Body when we are in doubt whether the Inflammatory Diathesis is in a pure and unmixed State we should give drinks moderately — warm In inflammatory affections of the lungs after a few days cold drinks are injurious are Sudorifics proper? No they Injure in inflammatory Diseases —

Are Blisters proper in this Disease? — They are improper in the Beginning but may be used with Advantage in the Close of the Disease — except in local determ^ts

Is Warm Bathing proper? — It is only proper before the fever is formed but injures after the formation of it

Is Opium proper? No But Mercury may be so under certain Restrictions. this operates two ways — 1^st^ as a general evacuent — 2^nd^ as a diffusible Stimulant, the first acts only on the Alimentary Canal & is given in large doses

The

The Second acts on the Lymphatic and Arterial Systems & is given in small Doses—

In this disease Mercury then is only to be given as a purge and should be exhibited in Large Doses — for when given in small Doses it acts on the Arterial System producing inflammatory Diathesis — All Inflammations tend to Resolution Suppuration & Gangrene. — The Cause of Inflammatory Diseases depend upon Resolution. ——

Are the passions usefull in inflammatory Fevers? — One fact of them I will mention in the next Lecture — The Indians of this Country, Cure a Pleurisy by Suspending themselves to a limb of a Tree by the Arm — here the Excitability is by that means accumulated. —

Lecture.

We shall now proceed to consider the Remote and Predisposing Causes of Fevers with Excess of irregular and deficiency of regular action, not depending upon Cold The Air acts by its Sensible & insensible Qualities

1st. Marsh Effluvia.
2. Human Effluvia
3. Cold. ---------
4. Excess of Heat ---
5. Fear ----------
6. Grief ----------
7. Certain specific Contagions
8. Certain Stimuli applied to the Stomach and Bowels.

1. Of Marsh Effluvia. this is produc. by heat and Moisture, hence they occur

only in the Fall — Moisture is necessary as well as Heat to produce effluvia hence inundations from Great rivers joined with very dry Summers are favorable to intermittent fevers This Effluvia was supposed to be of an animal Nature but Experiments shew it to be of a Vegetable Nature for Diseases are not more common near graves Yards than Other places Mr. Howard says in Marsailles the Bodies after dying of the plage have been handled without Injury. —

This Effluvia rises chiefly near Rivers where their Ascent is not prevented by Trees it follows cutting down the Trees hence Countries become liable to Diseases when they are clearing & which disappear in proportion as Cultivation is advanced. — It is (common) a Singular fact that a quick Secession & Mixture of different airs will produce Diseases when either alone would not — thus a person going

from an impure to pure air will be affected as
in a sick Room or hospital where he has been
exposed to Number of Contagious & Inhaling
a Variety of Noxious effluvia will feel no incon
-venience from it while there, but will very of
-ten be attacked with a Vomiting & Fever when
-ever he returns to the fresh air, - this occurred
to Me several Times during the late war in
the Military Hospitals. - The Citizens are
frequently taken Sick if they stay in the
Country till the effluvia arises. — Old people
frequently die when removed from anguish
Countries - for the Stimulus of the contagion
in them produces healthy excitement —
a Man in the Habit of Drinking may
take one pint of wine without injury,
which the same or another unaccustomed to
it would produce indirect debility. —

A Mixture of different kinds of Breath
and perspiration is often the Cause of Fever
and that of the putrid kind. —

As

as an Instance of this Dr. Hales relates, that he knew four young Men being seiz'd with a putrid Fever, three of whom died, from only applying their Ear occationally to a hole in the Floor of an upper Room which served to Ventilate the place where the house of Commons Sat & whose Debates they were employed to take down, which they heard by occasionally applying their ear to the Hole. we frequently find a Nausea occasioned by by being in a Room, which is full of the Breaths of Different Persons & Noxious smells —

A Mixture of a Sea and Land Air is prejudicial to some persons. — This I was Made certain of by a Sea Captain with whom I crossed the Atlantic Ocean; he informed me that at a certain Time he knew when he was nigh Land, altho no Bottom could be gett by the Lead & from this Circumstance Viz.t his catching Cold which he told me happened to him whenever he came to

— the

the Line where the Sea & Land Joined.— Dr.
Percival informs us too, that when he was
at Scarborough where he went for the Benefit
of the Sea air, for a Consumptive Complaint
he got much worse by walking every Day
along the Sea Shore — but when he ascended
to a neighbouring hill, where he was above
the Current of Land air, & received that of the
Sea in its pure State — got much better
What is the Nature of Marsh effluvia? Some
facts would seem to prove that its bad effects
are owing to insects —
But it seems very probable that it is not
the putrifaction of animal but of Vegeta
-ble Substances, which is the cause of the Bad
effects of Miasmata. — for Mr. Howard
remarks that at Smyrna, the number of
those who died were so great, that they could not
all be buried for some days, the Consequence
of which was that they putrified, the Stench
— In

II.

of wore Bodies passed several times through the governors House without any of his Family being affected by it & it is also remarkable that fevers are not so prevelant about Slaughter Houses, as ponds

II. Human Effluvia.

Mortifying as it may be to human pride, it is nevertheless true, that we engender Diseases within our own Bodies. the Diseases arising from this Cause, are produced in various ways —

1.st They are produced for want of Cleanliness. perhaps Linnin favours the production of them more than woolen — .

2.d From Confinement. especially in a Crowd — this is supposed to produce the Plague in Egypt at the overflowing of the Nile it is said that the Plague arises in this way, almost — every year in Constantinople where y.e people are now -ded together to Enjoy the Luxury of the hot Rooms &c it was the Cause of the mortali -ty in the Military hospitals — it sometimes produced fatal Effects in Schools —

3.rd

3dly. They are produced from low vegetable diet, or Scarsity of Animal food —

4thly. From depression of Mind. — Can a Human body infect itself from effluvia generated in it? — Yes it can — the fluids stagnate in y- Extreme vessels & becoming acrid may prove a direct Stimulant to the Body — The jail Fever is frequently produced after this manner

III. Cold, is a universal predisposing Cause of Fever — By its Debilitating power Reducing the Nisomata more effectual in Producing their action. The Circumstances according to doctor Cullen, rendering them active are. —

1st. Its Intensity — — —
2. Duration — — — — — — — — —
3, Combination with moisture. —
4. Being compounded with a current of air
5. alteration with heat — —
6. Weakness of the Body — —
7. Depriving the Body of its usual heat
8. The Body being exposed to the Heat & Cold

can

Can cold produce fever without the concurrence of Effluvia? — Yes there are fevers from cold without any exhalation, as the Intermittents which appear in the Spring arise from Cold & not from marsh Miasmata. —

N. Excess of Heat. This produces fever by bringing on Indirect debility. —

V. Fear. — is another Cause producing fever by causing direct debility. —

The Plague is Observed always to seize most, when it first appears in a place — because when the disease has prevailed for some time — people Loose in some degree that fear which it first excited — hence physicians & nurses escape it generally, because from their Occupation they are forced to Divest themselves of that fear of the disease which it at first excited in Others

The fever produced by it is frequently attended with a Chilly fit — heat & thirst. called the Cannon Fever —

VI. Grief is a Strong predisposing Cause to

LIV.

LV.

LVI.

to fever - can it alone produce fever? Yes the Fever is induced by the removel of all other causes as the Stimulus of hope joy &c. — Mephetic air poisons & perhaps lightning produce Fevers They act by inducing Indirect debility. —

VII. Specific contagion. —

These are not so numerous, & so often produc. of Diseases, as was once suspected; they are the Source of Several Diseases - Viz. Catarrh. Small Pox & Measels &c.

Lecture.

VIII. Certain Stimuli. Certain

kinds of aliment & Indigestible food retained too long - in the Stomach induce fevers, Meat and fish when kept too Long & in that Condition taken into the Stomach will be the Means of inducing febrile Symptoms, & fish even when fresh will sometimes produce the same complaint

I was Lately called to a Gentlewoman who had a fever, eruption and an intolerable itching in consequence of her having the preceding da

day eaten a hearty meal of Cod fish.— Certain Poisons recieved into the Stomach as the Stramonium Seeds, produce fever & an efflorescence upon the Skin.— The following Considerations are worthy of attention.—

1. That all contagious diseases except Catarrh, are peculiar to the Human Species. thus it was remarkable that when the plague raged at Marseilles, the dogs who licked y. Sores of those who with it, were not in the least affected with the disease.—

2. There are contagions which are peculiar to Certain Animals & not to the Human Species thus Cows horses & Sheep, have each some peculiar Diseases which when epidemic affect no other Animals but those of their own kind

3. Contagion affect different colors & dispositions of Men the Negroes of the west Indies were exempted from the yellow Fever that raged there; & Dr. Linings of S. Carolina in his Treatise on y. Yellow fever Mentions that non of the Negroes were

were affected with that disease when it raged there with Great fatality among the whites Dr Hosmer remarks that no Negroes were affected with it when it prevailed in Jamaica in the year except those about 4 houses who were in some measure brought up as the white people —

In Virginia an epidemic appeared which affected the Negroes only — this fact extends to the Indians & white people at Nantucket & St Mar thas Vineyard where Some Indians were Epederics sometimes made their appearance amongst these which did not affect the whites. & the white Inhabitants were sometimes seized with epidemics & the Indians escaped. —

4. Contagions are peculiar to Certain ages of the Human Spieces there are Catarrhs which affect Children only, & sometimes grown people only. I have seen a Catarrh prevail amongs the Children of this City some years ago, & not One above 2 years nor note under four month were affected by it — There are epidemics which affect Children of particular ages only & some which affect all — Are there any means of preventing [illegible] march

marsh and human Effluvia? Yes. These effluvia may be destroyed. —

1. By Fires — the Benifit arising from them is the free circulation of Air excited by their action, & probably great advantage is derived from the heat — Dr. Blane remarks that the Sailors and people on board the Ships comming from England always grow better the nearer they approach the West Indies & the Contrary when they left that place Cities in the fall of the year are more healthy than the Country — it is probably owing to the fires that are used more early in the City than Coun-try. — I have heard of a Gentleman who was oblig.d to stay, during a very sickly season in a town of N. Carolina & at a time when all the principal People left the place — having kept himself entirely free from the fever & Ague by making fires every day in all the Rooms of his house. —

2. By Whitewashing the Rooms — by this means they are not only prevented, but checked

3. By Vinegar Sprinkled upon the floor, but gun powder & Sulphur —

D. Cullen —

Dr Cullen used to relate a Story of Admiral Hawke who with a number of his men were ill with a putrid Fever at sea; but during an engagement with a French Frigate got quite well. — That Sulphur will destroy the influence of Marsh miasmata, I am Certain from a fact related to me by a Gentleman of Burlington who paid upwards of Twelve pounds to his Physician every year — till one fall the Man who painted his house having by mistake mixed a Large quantity of Sulphur with his paint his house smelt very strong of it & his whole family escaped the fall fever which they had not done for a Nr. of years before —

5. By Vol: Alkali; exhaled from human and Other Faces — Madrid & Edenburg are very dirty yet not withstanding are very healthy the Plague in London was Stoped by Opening the common Privies & Sewers —

6. By the cultivation of the country — Leaving countries makes them sickly, the swamps in Maryland do not affect the people When Trees are Standing in them, because then they

Sun &

7. the By Cleanliness.

8. By Fresh Air.

9. By bathing in Salt water, or water impregnated with Salt. —

10. Further by anointing the Body with Oil. the Africans escape the Diseases by this Means & the practice of the Indians in Rubbing their bodies with bears Grease is similar. —

11. By Generous Diet & cordial drinks especially when taken in the morning & for this purpose Salt meat is particularly useful & even spirits are sometimes necessary — they produce healthy Excitement. —

12. By equable warmth from flannel & cork Shoes —

13. By avoiding fatigue — Morning & night air

14. By Issues. —

15. By frosts & heavy rains & Storms of winter according to Dr. Huxham, (Instance of Hurricanes) a moist Air when there is no wind — is favourable to their action —

16. By a firm mind produced by a constant dependance

dependance upon Providence. — Mr Howard says that this united with Cleanliness, enabled him to visit every abode of diseases uninjured.

Is Tobacco a preventative against any of these diseases — No — It did not prevent the plague according to Mr. Howard, nor the Influenza, according to My Experience; if it succeeds I suppose it must be owing to Faith & a Firm dependance placed therein

These Diseases are much less frequent than 100 or 200 years ago — In sickly seasons & places rising early is improper and injurious. —

Are there any means of destroying the Contagion of the measels & Small pox &c. None have yet been discovered, but I think the time will arive, when certain means will be discovered, as efficacious in distroying the powers of these contagions; as Sulphur is in distroying the powers of Antimony.

On what parts of the system do Contagions exert their action. ? — On the arterial, Nervous & Lymphatic systems the Alimentary canal, mucous, Salivia, Blood, Bile and Surface of the Body —

The excess of Irregular action or Deficiency of regula

The effect of Irregular action I found in a
Case of Inflammation Caused by the violent
effects of a Colica Pictanum - in every aged Women

regular action shews itself on the arterial system
Glandular swellings show their action on the lym-
phatic system. — Vomiting & purging show their
action on the alimentary canal. —

The peculiar acrimony of the bile, shews that
thes contagions act on it — To this acrimony owing
to the mixture of contagions? In proportion as Disea-
ses have a septic Tendency, the Bile is secreted in
Greater quantities — (Mc Clug) Bitterness is the Offspring
of putrifaction, as instanced in the skin of rotten
apples — The action of Contagion on the skin,
is manifested from petechia —

Is there any Method of preventing Contagions
from affecting the Human Body? Yes, — Bark
& wine sometimes prevent them, when they affect
the Alimentry canal, an emetic will sometimes
carry their effects off. To this should be added, ab
stinence or a light diet. —

Typhus Gravior.

Can we know the approach of the Typhus
Stilton-
gravior

Mitior! yes. It may be known by great langour of the Body, costiveness, head ache, dry skin &c— here is a nausea &c attendo, an emetic given is al most a Certain cure, & wine given likewise frequently prevents its accession; the same symtoms accompanied with Chillness, indicates the Typhus gravior more Certainly.

The Fever Called brake Bone fever, was almost always cured by an emetic, rest & Abstinence from gross food (when taken in the beginning) —

D^r. Mitchel says Bark prevented the Approach of the yellow fever, it was used before the Fever was formed —

I Shall now proceed to the Cure of fevers depending upon excess of irregular action pro duced by the above mentioned Causes. —

They Symtoms produced, by this excess of irregular action are, pain in the head, Delirium redness of they Eyes, burning heat in every part of the body hence it is called an ardent Fever — it resembles an inflamatory fever,

differing

differing only in the remote Cause. i.e. Con
— tagion. — — These Fevers are the plague
the Yellow Fever & high billious Fevers —
The first general remedy for Fevers Depending
on excess of action, is —

I. Blood letting is proper in all cases
of Violent action, the pulse here is generally full &
hard, I scarse knew a case in the yellow fever that
did not require Bleeding — sometimes the pulse
is weak and low from excessive action producing
indirect debility even here bleeding is sometimes
proper, for the pulse will sometimes rise after it
(like a case from Dr Quinn) — Huxham — Syden
ham & Pringle all agree it is proper. Dr Huxham
used it tho' he knew that the greatest pestilen
tial disorder would follow. bleeding, ought only
to be used in the Beginning and to be taken in
small Quantities. —

II. Emetics — These ought Only to be
given when the bile has Not Been Sufficiently
discharged — they should be used in an early period of

V.

VIII.

of the disease, but may with propriety be exhibited sometimes in the advanced stage tho there is great debility — it is true emetics debilitate, as there is morbid excitement in the System may be advantageous in taking it down. —

III. Purges — They are in General safer remedies than Emetics and sh be given where emetics are thought improper — they should be of the lenient kind, as Senna — Sal. Glaub: & Manna, & should be repeated every other day, because there is continually an accumulation of bile — they agitate the system less than emetics — its always safe to administer them as Long as the Tongue continues moist — when dry it indicates great Debility — together with these remedies Clysters are very proper & ought to be administred frequently

N. Cold Air — This may be used as a Debilitating power — as these diseases frequently occur

V.

occur when the weather is warm - we cannot apply cold air so advantageously. however where a drought of air can be procured - it may supply its place in some measure. Dr. Huck relates a case of a Sailor on board of a Transport - he supposed him to be dead, ordered him to be carried on Shore & Buried, that he should not infect the rest, he was raised from the hold by a tackle & lowered to Shore a land Breeze sprung up which blew directly upon him - Before he got to Shore they discovered signs of life in him - they carried him a Shore & placed him under a large apple Tree and afterwards he came too perfectly & recovered -

V. Cold Drinks These have been recommended by Celsus & most Authors since his time they are more agreeable when acidulated -

VI. Cold Bath - This is the practice of the Indians & Negroes in affrica, in small Pox. which seems to confirm the propriety of its use - A Fact is recorded in the History of the plague by a Sadler; a man in a delirium, escaped from his

IV.

III.

V.

his Physician & threw himself into a river & was by that means cured

VII. Avoid all Stimulating causes, also removing the Faces and Urine as often as they are Discharged, & Cleaning the Mouth & Tongue of that Disagreeable matter adhereing to them, which by Accumulating may become very Injurious.

VIII. Changing the Linen and Sheets, & Likewise Changing and Correcting the Air as

1st. By Opening the Windows. — — —

2. By fires in the room - these are very necessary for the purpose —

3. By twigs of trees, especially of the willow being placed in the room. —

4. By pouring Vitriolic on common Salt.

5. By Removing some of the furniture of the room, as the curtains &c which retain the infection -

6. By placing the patient in the middle of the room, mentions a Case where it was of advantage) this discovery was suggested by a Negroe man to a New-England Physicians. —

Is

VI.

VII.

Is Opium proper in the excess of Irregular action? No – it is extremely injurious. – Are Blisters proper? – Pringle & Others warn us against their use on account of their bringing on Strangury and Mortified Sores –

In the Beginning of Fevers the Stimulus is too great; but the period in which their application is the most proper, is about the third or 5th days – An Obstinate Vomiting sometimes occurs in these Diseases & can only be checked by the application of Blisters to the wrists, Ancles or Thighs. — I Shall now make a few observations on the Applications of Blisters. — –

1st Blisters Should be allowed to be on, untill they rise the Cuticle, & no longer – In General Six hours will answer; but it often requires twelve, twenty four & even forty Eight Hours to produce the effect. —

2nd A piece of muslin sh. be applied between the Blister and Skin, which will prevent a Strangury, if it Should come on – demulcent drinks in conjunction with Laudanum cures it

3d

3rd. Cabbage leaves are very improper to dress Blisters with, because they putrify & become exceedingly offensive & Injurious — Cerat: limpi: is the best application for Blisters — it is made of Equal quantities of bees wax & Oil or hogs Lard — When the part is very much inflamed, a poultice applied to it, is proper. —

4. Cutting away the Cuticle when it has risen, is very improper. —

5. Keeping them Running is improper. —

In what manner do Blisters Operate? In topical affections. they Operate as evacuents. — in diseases of debility they act as Stimulents — they act partially, when they are applied to the neck, as in Apoplexy —

Are Sudorifics proper? No — not untile the irregular action of the System is subdued. After Irregular is overcome, the Chief Indication is to correct, or Obviate debility. —

Lecture

The remedies for obviating debility, after Irregular action has been subdued, are Stimulents. These are divided into. — Viz - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

1st The diffusible Stimuli
2. The durable
3. The mixed.

The diffusible Stimuli are wine - Porter, Ether, Opium, Vol: alkal: &c — The durable Stimuli are, Food of every kind. The mixed Stimuli are, Galic, Bark & Mercury. —

Blisters, warm fomentations, Cataplasms of Garlic & Mustard — salt fish applied to the feet are external diffusible Stimulants; with these the Stinging with Nettles. —

The Diffusible Stimulents are of different degrees of Strength — moderate debility, should always be opposed by the weakest Stimuli. —

Wine is one of the weakest Stimulents - we Should begin with it where Stimulents are indicated, we Should use in the first place wine, & wate

water, and afterwards wine, increasing it to five or Six pounds a day — Wine in order to be effectu-al should be constantly given during the day & particularly at & during night, on account of the Abstraction of Stimuli from external objects it Should likewise be given parteicularly about the crisis of the disease & in Large quantity — at this Time of. Utmost caution is necessary, for the excitement is then low & the pulse & Vital parts are apt to sink; the Physician in these cases should sit up with the patient —

2d An idea prevails among some that wine will intoxicate the patient; but this is false because there is little excitability to act upon

Then Porter & all malt liquors which are exellent Stimulants — Porter is preferable be-cause it is of a bitter quality than common malt liquors. —

Next Vol: Salts from 5 to 10 grains in a dose is an excelent, Ether & lastly Opium — This last appears more efficacious but not so sure so full till the others have been tried for some time

The presence of a septic tendency may be known

known by the great debility, weak pulse delirium high colored urine, dry skin, black tongue, and cadaverous smell of the body—

If the above Medicin fail we must have recourse to Bark; the infusion of bark should be first given and afterwards Huxhams Tincture joined with the bark sh. be used ¼ Oz of Bark to 6Oz of Huxhams Tincture, a little peppermint water with as much common water as will make it agreeable—a few spoonsfull of this mixture sh. be given every day if the Stomach should reject this mixture, add a little Laudanum to it (about 30 gtt.) & if that does not answer administer it in the form of Clysters to the quantity of 3ss every two Hours if this fails, the Body should be wrapt up in Sheets previously dipt in a decoction of Bark (in this manner I cured a friend of Mine) there are cases where Spirits are found useful where the above have failed—but wine is more nourishing & better than Spirits if it will stay on the Stomach—after these have been used to

ns

no purpose we must have recourse to Opium —
I shall make a few remarks with D^r Brown
on the use of this remedy. ~

Opium is a Stimulant and all its phæno-
-mina may be explained from that Operation. —
Its Effects in preventing sleep among the Turks
is a proof of its stimulating power. It sometimes
produces Inflamation in the Stomach of those
who have made frequent use of it — It promotes
Sleep only when the System is below the Sleep
-ing point as in these diseases; — D^r Mead justly
calls it, a magnum donum Dei. It injures in all
Cases of inflammatory action — It removes Coma
promotes sweat and removes spasms and Tremors
in the close Diseases of debility — here I was led
to the use of it first by a body who mentioned the effects
of it on Gentleman who by accident had taken a large
quantity of it — it raised the pulse promoted a sweat
&c and he awoke afterwards perfectly well — I formerly
considered it as injurious in the diseases depending
upon excess of irregular action; but in diseases
depending on defect of Action, it is highly proper
and

and usefull we should begin with small doses —

1st. The less the defect of action is, the quantity used should be in proportion less, in this respect ten drops will be more effectual than perhaps fifty at other times as in Pneumonia, when beginning to get well it is used in small quantities. —

2. The pulse sh: always be felt, to determine a dose of Opium as well as to bleed — the dose sh be encreased with the increase of debility (A Cave). — —

3. It should be given in small doses all day as well as at night — the dose should be some what increas: at night — It has been given to the quantity of four grains in Typhus Gravior. —

4. It sh: be Laid a Side when the System becomes accustomed to its action, for a few days, & other stimuli used in the place of it, as Wine, Volatile Spirits and Bark — It is of great consequence to alternate these stimuli & not to use them all at Once — Dr. Mitchell has proved this — that after a few days Omission it recovers its Operation again —

It is common to use Sudorifics: but they are unnecessary, as the above are sufficiently such.

So

Is Sitting up proper in these Diseases? It is not except when changing y^r linen.— Some times there appears more action & in the patients than real power & they die sometimes on going to stool &c— Is cold air proper? No— but too much pains cannot be taken to Introduce fresh air into the Room in these cases, for it is a Stimulus.— Fires are very proper to make the air circulated, if efficacy we can mention in many cases. The officers recovered more generally than the Soldiers, because the former had the enjoyment of more fresh air than the Latter

And cold drinks proper. No— except when there is partial excess of action in the Stomach.— Is purges proper? No— except where there is an accumulation of bile or Faces— I have permitted my patients to go 2 or 3 days with out a Stool for this I have the authority of Dr. Campbell—

Warm Drinks are proper, they Generally Stimulate— Clysters are improper, except those that Stimulate— Can any use be made

made of the passions of the mind? - Yes - I will relate an instance in favour of them which happened during the late war - a person in Brunswick being very low with this disease heard that a part of the British Light Horse was entring the City - he Started from his Bed & ran two Miles without stopping & when his Terror had left him he found himself well — There is a Material difference between fear & Terror - the first of these is a Sedative - The second is a Stimulant - hope and Joy may be recommended and are ful pas-sions to be excited; but it is more dangerous in recommending Terror, as it is not so much in our power as the two former; with respect to the dej: of the wonderfull effects of hope; Dr Lind tells a remarkable fact, in Soldiers about to engage an enimy &c - Confidence ought to be inspired; and the History of more Dangerous cases, than their own ought to be mentioned where they have perfectly recovered - the knowledge of

deaths --

deaths ought to be concealed from them, & old women, or those who possess weak minds shd be kept out, and their friends sent for, without their knowledge — Good news of any interesting nature should be told to them — the ringing of the Bells are very improper & injurious:- on account of this Dr Schovet forbid that it should be done at his burial, which was almost the only good thing he had done. —

A Patient should be encouraged to make his will — The dread of death & eternity shd be prevented from operating on his mind - heterogenious Clergymen should be admitted into the room the Physicians themselves should enter here if there is no Clergyman to be found and by that means have more Confidence placed in them. —

Should the understanding be exercised? yes applications of the mind to those things which cause Strong Stimulating effects, is of Great service in this debilitated state of the System - even the Operation of the will is of Great service -

Service here— it appears to have great empire over the Human Mind— The Negroe Slaves, from hence, perish sooner than white people, from a less desire to Live. —

Lecture. Typhus Mitior.

Doctor Cullen defines this to be a Contagi-ous disease the heat not greatly above the natural, the pulse small, weak and for the most part fewer, the Urine a little changed, the functions of the Brain very much impaired & the Strength greatly diminished. —

It is called the Goal or Hospital fever, It sometimes comes on after inflamatiory fevers— it is frequently produced by Human Effluvia— in Hospitals it has been produced by the smell of a putrid leg, by the Dysentary &c. It has a smell like Rotten Straw—

This Disease differs from the Typhus Gravior in not being accompanied with a Chill, by its comming on Gradually & continuing from a long time (for the Space of thirty days) This Continuation is

is owing to a Mixture of Inflammatory Diathesis with debility, and is therefore called Typhoid Diath. runs on to a Slow Nervous fever - and Generally appears in the fall. —

I Typhus there is a mixt Diathesis in the beginning — Its remedies are. —

1. Gentle Bleeding sometimes - I am afraid to Bleed when there is no Chilly fit, hard pulse, or when the season of the year is unfavourable, or when great symptoms of Lazyness or aversion from motion is manifested. —

2. Gentle doses of Tart: Emet: should be given so as to excite a Gentle nausea. —

3. Purges of the Lenient kind. —

4. Blisters are useful. —

5. As action decreases we must have recourse to Vol:

6. Vol: alk: Salts: —

7. Opium. we Should begin with small doses

8. Stimulating cataplasms & fomentation to the fut

9. Bitters as Chamomile tea & Gentian added to it when the Stomach cannot Bare the Bark —

If debility Increases we must give the Bark

how

how shall we know when it is proper to give the Bark? The following Symptoms make it proper—

1st. When Tremors attend the patient, it is always very proper. —

2. If no difficulty of Breathing attends it is proper; but when this is present it shows congestion and Bark then appears to be improper. —

3. When there is an absence of thirst its proper

4. Gentle sweats even when partial afford a presumption for the safety of giving Bark

5. When the system is much debilitating a small cough always comes on, in this respect. bark is useful

Dr. Rush mentions the case of a Gentleman who had a Typhus last year, it continued about 20 days— a Languid circulation brought on Visceral Obstructions, especially in the side— To remove it he ordered ℥ss of Ung.t Merc: to be rubed on the part affected the next day he found himself much easier he told him that he had a very sore mouth and as the soreness of the mouth encreased, he also encreased in Strength & Spirits— Sometimes a Troublesom and continual Vomiting happens in this

this Disease in Order to remove this if opium does not, we must make use of chamomile tea; Reveiu's Mixture or Bolus of Vol; Salt to the Amount of five grains to each dose with lime juice or an infusion of Columbo root. —

Pain in the head is sometimes a troublesom Symptom - it may be relieved by camphorated Spirits of Ether, Vinegar or the application of Blisters to the neck Wakefullness &c is cured by opium it is particularly usefull in the last stage of this Disease when maniacle Symptoms prevail. —

Deafness is a favourable Symptom according to Dr. Huxham - it generally comes on late, when Tremors attend, they are to be cured by Opium In the Last stage of this disease when the pulse is at 60 or 70 they often recover, in the first stage it is often at 100 & 140. —

When Diarrhea attends it is to be remedied by Laudanum & Testaceous powder —

After the crises of the patient is still the object of Medicin — the convalescent stage & the excess of Excitability in this Disorder should be attended to — The Symptoms are, wakefullness

next —

next swelled legs from mere Debility, Bad ulcers from blisters, abscesses in the parotid or inguinal Glands, Vomiting sometimes, especially in the morning, want of appetite or an excess of it, defect of Memory, weakness of the moral faculties, fatuity and Mania sometimes, & a diminution of the intellectual powers, all these are applicable to both the Typhus Mitior & Gravior — (Have I?)

A falling of the hair and changing its color, A drawling Voice costiveness & a feverish disposition, in the afternoon often succeeds these diseases — It seldom goes off by a Sudden crisis but Gradually. — The remedies are. —

1st Diffusible aliments as Broths, white meats boiled, for roasted meats are not proper — Plutarch Says that Alex.r put to death a physician who gave his friend a piece of roasted fowl — Oysters, Chocolate &c — I have Observed a Singular fact with respect to the convalecent stage of this disease, that the patients altho they have not strength in proportion to their aliments they take in, grow fat

fat in their chambers, & weigh more than when they were first seized with the disease. (I knew a lady)

2nd Cordial & nurishing drinks — porter & malt liquors of all kinds are good — Wine is too stimulating and is Injurious here. —

3. Business of every kind should be delayed for thinking is too great a Stimulant, even good news that concerns the patient, or an absent friend sh. be introduced cautiously — mirth & pleasure sh. be avoided,

Gentle Exercise in the Open air is of great service — Huxhams Tincture in Moderate doses sh. be given — cold sh. be avoided by being clothed in a warm dress & by Stove Rooms —

Opening Medicine Dr jure & are to be avoided — Reinfaction ought to be guarded against — for this purpose he sh. avoid using the Cloth he used to wear during his Illness, & perhaps should be removed from his Bed — If swelling in the Parotid or Inguinal Glands should appear — they must be ripened by Stimulating plasters, for they are too hard generally for the poultices — in fever

of

of all kinds the utmost regard shd be paid to the character of nurses, because there are some who are apt to waken the patient & give the medicine at improper times — they are likewise apt to give improper food or drinks or keep them too hot or cold —

In Critical cases proper persons ought to be chosen to attend upon the sick, in whom confidence might be reposed. —

we now come to speak of fevers of excess of deficiency of action, without Inflamation, and first of the. —

Lecture Plague. —

Doctor Cullen defines it to be a Typhus Exceedingly contagious, with the highest debility, on an uncertain day of the disease buboes and carbuncles break forth. —

It is various in degree but the Species are uncer

— tain

tain — For the History of this disease I refer you to Dr Cullen —

The following facts relative to the disease are taken from Wm Howard —

1st It is propagated only by the touch & a few feet distance — For did not secure those from the plague, who work amongst it — for tho 10.000 are raised in 1664 in London to have remained free from it by returning to the shipping; yet the inhabitants, & wapping did not escape it who live among the constant fumes of tar.

It is not carried thro the air some circumstances made it probable in London that the Infection was carried thro' the medium of the air, because many who confined & excluded themselves entirely from the infectious, caught the disease But this mistake was soon manifested, and the infection was found to be carried about by dogs, Cats, and other Animals — in London 6.000 Cats were killed —

2d — It lies concealed from one to three years — in

in Clothes — by the natural infection — it appears Generally in three days, & never goes beyond 14 days before it makes its appearance — therefore it shews Great analogy to the small pox. By innoculating it appears in four days & by it the disease is rendered mild. There are no very considerable advantages arising from innoculation; because that will not Secure them against further attacks, but appears only to fortify them against it whilst prevailing. —

A Physician in Moscow generally innoculated himself whet it raged there & always had it very light and could go among his patients after that without so much danger of receiving the Infection —

People take this disease more than one in their Lives — It sometimes comes on Like an intermittent — It is very remarkable

— ble that a person may infect another by his Breath before he knows himself to be infected Sometimes it kills suddenly. —

The general symptoms by excess or Irregular action in the beginning sometimes produce death — the buboes, carbuncles & sores which appear in this disease are only secondary Symptoms — Sores on the wrist &c are bad; the the harder the Buboes & carbuncles are the more dangerous it is; the Buboes in some who had the plage in London, were so hard as to resist the action of the knife, which obliged them to use the actual cautery — This Disease sometimes terminates on the 3rd. or 5th. days, & at other times not untill the 21st. or 40. hence it is like the Typhus mitior, when the sores are not cured for 4 or 6 Months &c —

Newly Married People and lying-in women are more subject to it, or those who use excess in venery a Physician &c —

Dimness

Dimness, great vivacity or turbidness of the eye
are Signs that the disease has been taken —
A pain or smarting of Issues &c shews that the
plage or its influence is present —

A Sadler of London who gave a good history
of the plague as it appeared then, Says, he knew
a Man who had an Issue in his Leg, which by
smarting gave him information of the presence
of an Infected person; when he was in company
with those persons who had received the infection
this Issue would Generally give him some pain
& he w. immediately cry out that some person in
company was infected with the plague upon this
information the company always dispersed themselves
& in a short time afterwards it was generally
heard that one of them had the plague Issues do
not act perhaps by discharging any thing but
merely by giving information or notice of ain in
fected person

It prevails in all Seasons except in very hot
summers or very cold winters, it is not contained
in

in the air, hence those who escape from infections,
persons do very well. This Disorder arises sponta
neously — in this respect I differ in the opinion
which I gave last year concerning it from the
authority of Dr Ross of this City who says it ge
nerally appeared in after a warm
& wet spring — The Treatment is the same
as the disease of Excess or defect of action formerly
mentioned Viz the Jail fever as bleeding &c —
Dr Sydenham recommended it, he says when
the patient stood up — Fires constantly kept
up in the chambers of the infected are certainly
very useful & necessary. —

The preventatives of this disease are avoi
ding contact with Infected persons or Clothes —
In the account of this disease published by
a Sadler who was in London when the plage
raged there we find that people with long
hooks, tore off the Clothes of those who died
with the disease, & then they could be handled
& buried without any danger of the other catch
ing the disease; for the contagion was commu
nicated

nicated by means of the Clothes - Washing the
Hands and Body with vinegar is said to pre
vent the plague — thus the people who went
to Market usually carried the exact sum of the
things the wanted to Buy; and the Butchers
had a cup of vinegar for the purpose piece of
money into it, whereby the escaped the disease

Dr. Dimmerbrooch made it a custom before
he visited the patients infected with this disease
Generally to wash himself with vinegar & by this Mean
escaped from the disease; but one time unfortu
nately forgetting to follow his usual custom, visited
his patients and afterwards received the Infection -
but from that attack he recovered, and after that
time was careful not to forget his good custom

Issues have been said to prevent it - a Vegeta
ble diet has hasbeen Observed to be useful as a
preventative to this disease — The greeks W. Howard
informs us, who live upon a Vegetable diet, never
have the disease — great commotions of the earth
or atmosphere, as Earthquakes & hurricanes have
been said to Check it — The fixed air discharged from

from vintages has been found to be serviceable in preventing it — According to Mr. Howard who particularly enquired into the subject. Tobacco did not prevent this disease — Wine and sugar were great preventatives — No country in Europe is inflicted with this disease since the general introduction of Sugar among them — the memory is much impaired in this disease hence it has an Analogy to the Typhus — This disease too like Typhus is often prevented by taking an emetic before it is formed — it is not nowso fatal as formerly the fatallity of this disease has been much exaggerated in Turkey — I shall conclude this be true with Observation that we sh. by no means fly from this place if the plague should happen unfortunately to visit us. — —

I shall now deliver a few remarks on the

Yellow Fever.

This is a disease of warm climates & is very frequent in the west Indies, It never infected the Negroes & creole women except in North Carolina

This

This disease prevailed in this city in the year 1742 and 62, & was occationed as Dr Lind observes by a young mans clothes being sent here & worr who had died of this disease in Barbadoes — It affects Strangers & sailors more than the inhabitants. for the history of this disease I refer you to Dr Hume — Its Predisposing causes are — Intemper -ance, Insolation &c — most commonly in Summ -mer it did not spread, but in winter it did hence cold favours it — Dr Blane Observes that the contagion producing this disease will lie dormant while (contagion) the Vessels is in a warm climate but when it comes to a Colder One is rendered active, because the heat acts as a Stimulus & prevents the Contagion from acting — In Virginia it prevailed in the year the 37 & 41. & appeared there in the winter & Spring but not in the Summer, it was imported there from the west Indies ——

It is something remarkable that in the West Indies - it arises spontaneously & does not appear to be propagated there by contagion but when it is exported to other countries it spreads -by

by contagion — Dr. Humes history of this disease is as follows I saw it in the year. 63.

It came on with chillness, fainting, glowing or flushing in the face, sickness, vomiting which is generally bilious in the Beginning — soreness & very great oppression at the precordia, this is the pathognomonic sign of the Disease — Difficult respiration — Throbbing the temporal arteries, Listlessness & despondency — the pulse is full, quick & Strong on the first attack — but Shortly after becomes regular, &c — Blood drawn is florid & loose; after 44 Hours the eyes change to a Yellow color after a few days blood Issues from different parts — there are frequent hemorrha — gies from the Nose, lungs, Stomach & anus — The pulse is then frequent & Irregular — Black Vomiting frequently comes on which is said to be a sign of Death; it appears like Coffee grounds, & when a person is taken with it — it mostly proves fatal; but not always so, because I saw

a

a person who had a black vomiting, perfectly recover — Grumous blood is likewise voided by the anus — After Death livid spots appear on the Body — these are the Symptoms; but they are different in different persons some have no chill-ness &c D^r. says the following are characteristic Symptoms of the disease, sickness & bilious vomiting, yellowness, soreness at the præcordia, difficult respiration, florid blood & loose excrementum

D^r Hillary says the following symtoms are characteristic symptoms of this disease — Jellowness which first appears about the mouth, Temples, neck & eyes — the sooner it appears the more dangerous it generally comes on the fourth or fifth day —

In this disease hemorrhagies are unfavourable Symptoms — Stools like Mollasses are likewise unfavourable — small boils Breaking out on the body & eruptions of pustules on the breast are favourable symptoms —

The cure of the Jellow Fever D^r. Mitchel says that an emetic frequently cured it wher it —

it was comming on —

The loss of a few ounces of Blood before the acti
on of the system takes place often prevents it, &
sudorifics which are hurtfull after the formation
of the disease, are very proper before it is formed

Dissections shew great inflamation in y
Stomach, bowels, liver, & sometimes in the brain

The remedies are in the first place Bleeding
Lenient purges, as Gentle doses of Sal. Glaub: ℥ss
every two hours, cool air & cool drinks In Italy the
use Aqua Gillosa or ice water in this diseases
when there is not a great septic diathesis in the
system, blisters may be applied to the inside of
the Thighs —

There is sometimes a Troublesome vomi
ting accompanying this disease — it is to be checked
by bitters, as the infusion of Columbo root, Snake
root, or Chamomile tea — In the West Indies they
use the Juice of the Cocoa nut — Opiates are hurtfull
Fomentations to the Stomach have been used with
success and also plaisters of Veins Fiecle —

In the second Stage of this disorder, the same

same remedies which are necessarily used for checking
debility in the Other diseases are applicable here —

Billious remitting fever.

I refer you to Leghorn. This disease is common in this City – The remedies are first Bleeding when there is too much action – In some Cases bleeding has been repeated two or three times with advantage – the Blood is sizy in all cases in this fever the liver is frequently affected with inflammation – It is distinguished from Hepatitis by its going off like an Intermittant fever – it sometimes terminates in an abscess in the Liver – in this Case it requires copious Bloodletting in order to prevent it – I attended a Lady in this City whom I bled five times, but not withstanding this her liver suppurated, but if I had ordered her a Sixth Bleeding it probably would have prevented a Suppuration

2 Emetics if other Circumstances do not forbid it such as in hæmatamesis & Pregnancy, where it would be improper –

3. We should use purges –

4. Blisters are proper

5. Bark – this may be given when there is no convulsive action in the System – Bark should be given

given in the 1st. intermission - but not untill the above evacuations are performed - Visceral Obstruction Should Induce us to give the Bark in this disease, If Bark disagrees with the stomach & Vomiting ensues, Laudanum & lime Juice should be addded to the Bark

Febricula.

This is a little fever called so by Sir Richard Mannincham - It commonly makes its appearence here in the fall - it sometimes very troublesom & falls upon the lungs - it is very frequent in Maryland - It is accompanied with slow fever, chills & sometimes Diarrhoea - The patient is not so sick as to be confined to the House in this diseases, but is able to walk about. I have been frequently baffed in curing this disease, with wine & Bark; Blisters and Opium are the only efficacious remedies -

Lecture on Cholera Morbus

This Disease occurs here in the months of July & August – it is the first disease that appears after the Cold weather – the Bilious remitting Fever —— The most frequent cause of this disease is a cool or damp air after a warm day – summer fruits evolving too great a quantity of acid in the Alimentary canal bring it on; it most frequently occurs in the night time – I knew it once to be produced in a Thunder Gust – the debility induced by the cool air produces excess of irregular action in the Alimentary canal

It is attended with copious discharges both upwards & downwards — it is sometimes upwards only, & sometimes downwards – I knew a Gentleman who lost by this disorder eight pounds of his Weight in thirty six hours – the pulse is small, weak quick & irregular — There is a Nausea & Vomiting, faintness, Anxiety, hart burn & sweats, accompained with Cramps in the Bowels,

arms

arms and calves of the Legs which is the most troublesom symptom — If all these Symptoms Continue without Intermission for the Space of twenty four hours, death commonly ensues —

If a Physician should be called to visit a patient in the Beginning of this disease, he Should Order the Stomach to be washed first with warm water afterwards recourse must be had to Liquid Laudanum & this Should be mixed with peperment or chamomile tea or any pleasent and Agreable Drink in giving Laudanum we Should always begin with small doses — particularly if called in the Beginning of the disease & the dose afterwards gradually increased — Demulcent Clysters given with Lau- danum are very proper — Plasters of Venice Treacle & Laudanum sho. be applied to the stomach & bowels, & Likewise flannels dipt in spirits I have known Oatmeal to asted untill it was Brown & then boiled in water, frequently to Stop the vomiting after liquid Laudanum had failed —

Thus

Thus we Treat the Spontanious Cholra —
There is sometimes an accidentical Cholera which arises from the too copious use of summer fruit — Salt fish & oisters will sometimes produce it — it is Likewis produced by putried fish. —

In the College of Princetown in new Jersey the pupils (amounting to 60) were all seized with this accidental Cholera — occasioned by doing on pigeons that had Lived on poke berries — Certain poisons as Arsenic sometimes brings it on —

The Cure of this kind consists in —

1. Evacuating the Contents of the Stomach & Bowels — this is especially useful after Crapula &c. The Cause of these Cholera's exists sometimes in the Stomach two or three days, which is obviated as soon as the

2. Demulcents drinks — particularly if injected by clysters, as oil & new Milk — .

3. Deluting Drinks

4. Lessoring the Sensibility of the System of Stomach by Opium Dr. Roberts Prescribed ℥i of Salts to a person in the Cholera & instead of this the boy gave

gave him one Oz of Arsenic – he was afterwards treated with demulcents, diluents & Opium: under the Influence of these remedies he recovered – (Abas of a person who Took Vit: alb: &c. —

Dysentery.

This disease is dissined by Dr Cullen to be a contagious pyrexia, attended with frequent mucus or Bl Stools, while the alvine faces are for the most part retained; Gripes & tenesmus. —

Dr Say Says a frequent desire of Going to stool after eating or drinking is a pathognamonic Symptom of this disease. —

The Proximate Cause of the Dysentery is an excess of irregular action and a Deficiancy of regular action in the Alimentry Canal accompanied with stricture on the colon.

It has been disputed among Physicians whether this disease is idiopathic or Symptomatic It occurs in the same Season that the intermit

– tents

tents do. & like them it succeeds long dry & long
moist & hot weather — It is apt to affect persons
living on yams, potatoes &c, rather than
those who live upon a generous Diet — this
disease affects particularly the poor. Doctor
Sydenham thinks it depends upon a specific
contagion — Diseases appear sometimes to have
a monarchial power, as the plague when it
raged at London Dr Sydenham says seemed to
banish all other diseases The measels likewise
when it raged here seemed to banish the Scarla
tina

The autumnal fevers in the fevers in
the year 1783, partook of Symptoms some
what similar to Scarlatina, as pain behind
the ears, sore throat &c. & may not the Dysentery
be only a symptom borrowed from some other idio
pathic Disease. May it not be owing to the
Marsh miasmata acting on Contagion previous
existing in the Body —

In this City the Bilious remitting Fever
now

now is the raging Disease, & the Scarlatina-
Likewise prevails in different parts of it;
but the Bilious inflam: remit: Fever is the
most prevalent, and in almost every case
partakes of the symptoms of Scarlatina so
as to make me bleed — the Blood is generally
sizy —

This disease is Generally symtomatic
in this City & which I think may be called
the Febris Introversa of Dr. Sydenham, or a
fever turned in upon the Bowels —

I Shall here make a few Remarks under 4 Heads

1. The Idiopathic Dysentery Generally
disappears on the Approach of Cold weather-
The Symtomatic does not, but continues Gene
-rally during the whole winter - it appears
contagious even when chronic. —

2. In this country the disease is most com
-mon in the high situations as at Chesnut
Hill, Germantown &c. where Intermittents
are Scarcely known — but in the Country
below

below intermittents prevail, & at the same time that Dysentery do in high situations— this favor the Idea that it is a symptomatic disease.—

3. It Prevails in the country is more common & its fatality greater than in Cities, which pro- bably is owing to the more generous diet of the Citizens than that of the Country people—

The Dysentery is more common among the negroes than among the whites in the Island of Barbadoes — it is very common among the Negroes in the trading African Ships.

4.th Summer fruits have unjustly biden said to be the Cause of this disease, but this is a mistaken notion, for if given in Moderate quantity, it will tend rather to prevent than Cause a Dysentery—

Many diseases but particularly the Dysen- tery are prevented by the use of salt meat— for there is no Disease in which it is so espe cially usefull as in this— People Should eat Salt-

Salt meat more in Summer than in Winter & Should blend it with the summer fruits Count Castilione was Surprised that on it is the Custom with the Country people to eat their salt meat in the winter, which is a very Absurd Theory, for instead of this, they should use it more in Summer in Order to prevent this disease —

For the History of this disorder I refer you to Dr. Cullen

I have met with a fact in this Disorder viz. that patients in General have a pain in the Head — Degler says he never saw a patient with a pain in the Head in this Disease —

It is most fatal to Old people, women & Children — The Tendency of this disease is always towards death few recover without the aid of medicine

The Treatment must vary according as the disease is affected by the reason & other circumstances — If there is an inflammatory diathesis or excess of action present —

1. Blood letting is proper — but I have seldom found

found it necessary in this city —

2. Emetics these should only be used when great nausea attends — Tart: Emet: is the best & should be performed to Others —

3. Purges these Should be of the Lenient kind as Cream: Tart: — Sal: Glaub: Manna, Castor Oil &c — these purges should be used every day while the disease Continues. — Jalap & Rhai: Should never be used because they are too Stimulating & apt to create nausea & Inflammation of the Bowels — if Rhai: is used it Should be toasted — Common Salt & Lime Juice have been used with Success in the west Indies particularly by the Negroes — here the Stimulus is proportionally calculated to the debility of the negroes — Toasted Rhai should Only be used in the Second Stage when the action of the System is subdued

4 Clysters — These Should be of the demulcent kind as flax seed tea with a little Laudanum mutton broth. &c — Cold water as is recommended to be given in Clysters — I should not be afraid

of

of Injecting cold water into the rectum whether there was Inflammation or Not — Dr Rose used Aqua gelida in Italy with Success it is used with advantage in the cholic, & if it is serviable in that disease, certainly, it must be so in Dysentery —

5. Opiates - they should be given every night and sometimes in ye Day —

6. Diluents - as Whey, flax seed tea, chamomile mallows & Mullen teas & Barley water - Cold water is sometimes used when there is too much action in the System — Dr Huxham says poor people used cold water with success —

7. Demulcents as the white decoction, prepared by boiling Gum: Arabic or Shavings of hart horne with Spices - a decoction of Mullen is good Demulcent mutton suet boiled in milk - this when Drank has cured the Dysentery — Common black Cherry root tea - which is a good astringent & Demulcent — Dr Buchan recommends the following - Take a few handsfull of fine flower, tye it in a napkin and boil it in a pot for 6 or 7 hours, till it becomes as hard as Starch - afterward

great

great it and Make Gruel of it— This is a very good astringent and demulcent.—

Cordial drinks are of Service, as port madeira or Sherry wines— Broths are proper in the close of the disease. The less animal food the patient takes in the beginning of the disease the better— If the above remedies fail after the fifths day, recourse must be had to blisters— particularly in the Febris inversa. of Dr. Sydenham— that Should be applied to the bowels and extremities the bark is proper when there is a remission in the morning or intermission of the fever every other day, or when putrid diathesis & great debility are present.—

To prevent Reinfection or Reproduction of it we Should keep the patients room very clear, after the pot has been used it Should be removed direct ly— Dissections shew inflammation to be seated in the lower bowels.—

Jno. Pringle says the Cure of this disease is the same in all climates— he found the combination of this disease with the Typhus to be generally fatal

A.—

A Tenesmus when troublesome is generally accompained with Stranury — This is cured by Opium. — A sunk countenance, restlessness. Intermitting pulse, hiccup, sore throat, & Sudden ceasing of pain, Cadaverous Stools & squeaking voice are all Very dangerous & fatal Symptoms. I scarcely ever knew a patient to recover who had a squeaking voice or sore throat. —

A Troublesom Diarhea is frequently the consequence of this disorder — Its remedies are port wine, Clysters a generous diet and gentle exer - cise — the Clysters should be made with with two drams of Ipecacuana, xx Gt. of Laudanum & a Decoction of tbls of Rice — This kind of clyster has produced great effect —

When worms attend calomel sh. be given I Once saw a care where palsy of the arms succeeded the Disease — The common remedies for pal - sy are then to be used if it should happen —

Dysentericulæ —

Dysentricula

This kind of Dysentery is often troublesom, but the patient is not confined to his bed. its remedies are - blisters & bark. Are there any means of preventing the Dysentery? In conformation of an opinion that there may be, I shall relate the following facts. - Dr. Rush gives us the following very important one. -

The Company of a Militia Capt.r during the late war, was attacked with the Dysentery - ~~~~~ the Captain had either been told, or it occured to him, that if he gave those of his Men who were not attacked with the disease a Gentle purge, as of Salts &c - he should prevent their taking it - he did so & every man that took a purge, escaped the Dysentery; he Likewise mentioned to the Dr. that within these two years the Dysentery had prevailed within his neighbourhood - accordingly he had recourse

to

to the same preventative - & with the like success - the butternut pill was recommended when salts could not be procured -

The following are relative to this disease the first fact I had from Dr Clarkson, who saw it terminate suddenly in a spontaneous salivation. This favours the Fibres Introversa of Dr Sydenham - The second fact is that it Terminated in an Inflammatory Opthalmia & Rheumatism. - The Opthalmia was cured - but the Rheumatism continues in some degree -

It is remarkable that the pulse in the Dysentery was so low, as hardly to be felt, yet after the Rheumatism had seized - it rose so high as to make Bleeding necessary which was done with advantage -

Lecture on Intermittent Fevers

These are fevers consisting of different paroxysms returning generally with chills Generally I say because they are sometimes destitute of them & then are called the dumb Ague

The time of accession is different & hence gives a difference in the Type & appellation of intermittents; as the Quotidian, Tertian, & Quartan, —

The Quotidian comes on every day & is finish at least in twenty four hours —

The Tertian observes a period of 48 hours & the quartan one of 72 hours — There are of Great Variety in the quotidian we sometimes observe two Paroxysms every day & it varies also by the length of the paroxysms —

The Tertian may have one fit only in forty eight hours, differing however in the length of the Paroxysm - it is still said to be a tertian if the fit occurs every day, but

but with a more violent exacerbation at the Tertian period — Tertians may come on every day, but with two paroxysms of the proper day it may come on every other day, but with only two fits on that day —

A Single Quartan is when there is one fit at the quartan period, & none on the other two days — it may be Varied

1. By having two fits on the quartan day and none on the others.

2. By having only the Quartan day free

3. By having three paroxysms on the Quartan day & none on the Intermediate days

4. By daily exacerbations, attended with similar paroxysms every Quartan day.

5. Quartans like the others may be more or less continued

The quartan is varied by affecting the whole system or a part of it — but it arises from the same Cause. —

The

The less the excess of Irregular action, the more the intermission is – In quartans there is less action than in the Tertians, & in tertians less than there is in quotidian &c

The Old & weakly people are most liable to the quartan – the Lenght of One time from one paroxysm's beginning, to the beginning of Another called an Intermission

What is the difference between an Intermit.t Fever & Typhus? – In the one there is a great excitability & in the other Less – It is a question of difficult Solution, what gives rise to the recurrence of the paroxysms? Dr. Cullen says its owing to habit and diurnal Influence – he gives Many Instances to prove that the Human frame is subject to many Changes, either arising from habit, or an original law to which the Body was at first formation, subject; as we are by habit determined to Sleep at a particular time, as well as to wake at Certain Stated Times, & likewise to have our excretions promoted & increased periodically

odically — But we neither see the Cause why the recurrence of the paroxysms should be so determined, nor even why habit should have this effect & the manner in which the Body is affected —

Dr. Brown Ascribes the return of paroxysms to Debility — but he is wrong — for we can not See how debility can determine Fevers to Return regularly — because the Greater the Debility the less frequent are the paroxysms. I will throw out a Conjecture of Mine — May not an Association of Ideas, account for a recurrence of paroxysms — I have a fact from Dr. Percival of a woman in the Palsy &c. —

That Single thought or impression will bring on a Disease is certain — for example a person poisoned will sometimes Vomit the next day when he thinks of it

The Subject is as yet involved in great difficulty —

Intermittents are sometimes com

bined with other Diseases, as Coma, Apoplexy, Colera-Morbus, periodical pains pains, as Toothach, pains in the Eyes & other parts.

For the History of this disease Refer you to Doctor Cullen.

CURE

The cure of Intermittent fevers divides itself into two parts —

1. To moderate the Excess of action in the Fits, or Conduct each fit favourably.

2. To prevent the return of them.

But to answer the first Indication, we must be certain that the disease is an Intermittent. for this purpose I Shall lay down the following remarks.

1. We know an Intermittent fever from its occuring in autumnal months - which gene - rally prevails at that time

2. From the long duration of the Cold fit. wh. Seldom takes place in continued fevers or other

3.

3. From the copious discharge of bile, which may be known by the matter vomited up being of a green or yellow Color, & the patient complaining of a bitter taste.

4. From its attaiking in the Morning chiefly Patients in the time of the Paroxyoms are very much the Object of Medicine — Miasmata sometimes acts like Lightening & by great expatement produce death.

Some say mortally occurs in the cold fit of intermittents — Dr. Lind denies it & Dr. Rush likewise does not believe that death in the cold fit — In every fit there is great debility in the Stomach & hence vomiting often ensues

Remedies are

1st The Stimulus of heat, as going into a warm bed — making use of warm drinks as punch, Chamomile Tea &c.

2. Opium — This is to prevent the return of the

the paroxysms, this may be divided into two heads

1. The palliative remedies - which do not effect a Certain cure. —

2. The radical remedies which do not allow them to return, without the fresh application of miasmata or other remote cause —

I. The palliative remedies are

1st Opium. It is well known that a large dose of Opium, given just before the time of accession, when this can be certainly known, commonly puts off the paroxysms which otherwise would have occurred — Six drops of Laudanum may be given every hour for Six hours before the accession, or Ten drops every hour for three hours before the accession of the fit. Here the Systemulus is in an exact ratio to the degree of debility prevailing

2. I have been told that Stammonicum applied to the Ancles, has succeeded in keeping off the fit — I have seen Tobacco do the same in this City. —

3rd

3. Aromatics of various kinds have been employed for this purpose with Success; particularly a large dose of Nutmegs — so also has the black peper mixed with Vinegar.

4. Tonics consisting of bitters & Astringents as dogwood, Bark of the poplar, Columbo root, Gentian, Centaury, Chamomile, Wormwood, & a dose of Alum given in the Quantity of 3ss at a dose.

5. The Juice of a Spider or Web — the Spider must be put in a piece of Dough & baked before the fire like a cake, the Spider afterwards must be thrown away & then the dough may be made into pills — This given in an Intermission has Succeeded when the Bark has failed — I Suppose if it does cure it acts as a Gentle Stimulus — The live Spider is sometimes placed in a Thimble & covered with Gauze, & In this Situation hung round the neck so as to be against the pit of the Stomach — There is a family in this City in which it is

or

a Nostrum in the web — And in this last appli
cation of the Spider, perhaps Fancy had more
Effect in producing Cures, than any intrinsic
Virtue in them — But some Facts seem to
prove that there is a Virtue of some kind in
the Spider: The large black Spider is pretty
Generally known from the venemous Nature
of its Bite, (Case) A Lady of my acquaintance,
sent a Maid to the Milk house for a pan of
Milk, when She brought it, a large Spider
was found in it — the Lady did not like to use
it for the family, but unwilling that it should
be lost — ordered to be given to several Calves — 2 or 3
of which died. —

How does the Bite of the Tarantula cure it
By the poison rising to dance through the power
full Influence of Music, which gives Tone to
the System. this is used in Italy —

6. Sweating before the fire and drinking
some Spirituous Liquors at the same Time

7.th

7. Riding on Horseback just before the Accession
8. Terror has prevented it. — Case. a patient
of Mine who Shortly before the Time the fit
was to come on was sitting by the Fire, on which
he threw some Shavings the sudden Blaze
which they gave, set the Chimney on fire —
this Accident terrified him so much, the
Fit was passed by, & he never had a return
of the Fever —

9. Cold Bathing
10. Lightening —

When I was in Edenburgh the Infirmary was
struck with Lightening while a Doctor was
prescribing — The Dr himself was slightly af-
-fected & so were all the patients — The patient
the Dr was prescribing for had an Intermittent
& was so particularly affected, as never to have a
Return of it. —

The above Remedies do not eradicate the disease
We come now to Speak of —

II. The Radical Remedies, which is al
ways to be attempted in preference to the other
These are —

1st. The Peruvian Bark, this Consists of a bitter & astringent property — Dr. Brown denies the utility of Bark; but Dr Rush thinks that Brown never had any opportunity of Administering the Bark — therefore his Observations with respect to it are absurd

1. Bark should be given in Large doses from Zfs to Zfs, Just before the accession of the fit Dr Home says it is best Administred after the fit he says it ought to stay a long time in the Stomach — both ways are good; I generally give it during the Intermission. —

2. Bark Sh. be given in Substance; but many Stomachs from certain Causes cannot retain in this Form — in which Case some have advised Huxhams Tincture, but this should be given only as a Restorative, for the Quantity of Spirits it contains renders it a dangerous & improper Medicin in the Cure of this disease If the Bark purges it may be prevented by adding a few drops of Laudanum to each dose if

if it causes Costiveness a little Rheubarb &c.
be given with it - after the Bark has cured the
Disease, it is apt to return about the 8 or 14th day
But a large dose of Bark given at that time will
Generally prevent it. —

There are Two kinds of Bark.

1. The yellow Bark.
2. The red Bark.

The red Bark was at its first introduction
much recommended as superior to the yellow
but the High price it bears renders it liable to
Adulteration, & so it is to be met with in this
State in the Shops, it is not to be preferred to
the common Bark, The red Bark is the Strongest - but lately we have received a Yellow
Bark which is Stronger than either of the
other two — it is sometimes difficult to make
Children take the Bark, we must then make
use of a Bath made with an Infusion of Bark
&c - This gives Tone to the Extreme Vessels which
is communicated Over the whole System —

It Sometimes happens that the (whole) Bark fails in Curing this disease, when this does happen Dr Blane in his Observations on the Diseases of Seamen, recommends Lime for a Cure – but Dr Rush having had no Experience of its Virtues this way, will not recommend it – but thinks when inflammatory action prevails Lime may be better than Bark – If all these fail we must have recourse to Blisters – when these do not succeed & intermittents are protracted to the late fall or winter Months, we must use bloodletting – it has succeeded where the Bark have been given to no purpose – It never failed me – It has succeeded in the Quartan as well as in the Tertian – one has mostly proved Sufficient – but I have been forced to Repeat it Sometimes – In this City when the disease has continued after Christmas,

Christmas, I find no Hesitation in bleeding
the Blood in these Cases is dizzy — If blood
letting fails we must have recourse to Mercury
I have used it with Success — D.r T. Bond
Imployed this Remedy with Advantage; In
this Disease, Mercury opens Obstructions
& gives tone to the System — after Mercury has
been used — it must be Succeeded by a Generous
Diet — If Mercury should fail — a
change of Air has often Succeeded — this has
been known to prove effectual in the Case
of a Gentleman who lived in George Town in
Maryland who caught the fever & Ague which
continued with him during his Residence it
New Castel where removed, & which is
likewise a marshy Country — but in two
Years he removed to Dauphin County in
this State where (by the Change of Air) in
a little Time he obtained his Health
entirely — Vernal Intermittents do not differ
materially

materially from the Autumnal as to the
Cure, but that the former admits of bloody
Letting & purging more freely — It has
been supposed that Vomits were necessary
to prepare the Stomach for the Bark, but
they are probably unnecessary & perhaps in-
jurious by Increasing Debility. They are
recommended to discharge an unusual
Quantity of Bile then present, but this
Dr Rush conceives best done by mild Cathar.
Perhaps in the very beginning of the disease
or when the patient is troubled with nausea
that may be proper — they should always
be used before the Fever is formed. —

Intermittent Fevers often conceal them-
selves under the form of other Diseases, & then
make what Dr Sena calls Febres Intermittens
sub Forma Larvata

This Disease comes on under (sometimes)
the form of. —

The 1st

1st Coma & Apoplexy — Dr Rush had a Patient in the Apoplexy — the Paroxysm of which was cured — they next day it Returned again at the same Hour, & he thinks it was a Case of — Febres Intermittens sub forma larvata. Those kinds of Apoplexy yield best to Blisters & Bark

2nd Under the form of Convulsions in Children, which are cured by Laudanum & Bark —

3rd Of inflammatory Congestions — this yields to Bleeding. —

4. Cholera &c —

5. Headach — this yields to Blisters, Bark or bleeding —

6. When the Disease is concealed under the form of pain in the under Jaws, Hips &c — its Remedies are Bark &c —

— In Efflorescence on the Skin frequently attends Intermittents, but it requires particular Treatment — it generally yields to the Remedies employed to cure the primary disease

— This

This disease renders the Constitution obnoxious to several others, as the dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Consumption, Obstructions in the Spleen &c — The Bark has been accused of this Mischief but improperly, because they are less frequent since the Bark has been so Generally used than before. To remove these obstructions Dr. Boerhaave Recommends Myrrh; but Calom. is Certainly much Better. — Swelling in the Legs is a good Sign in Acudutts & Swelling of the Belly in Children, is Likewise a Good Sign. —

Restoratives in the Convalescent State are certainly proper — but purging which many recommend is very improper — Dr. H colds, bathing — Should we employ intermittent Fevers to Cure Mania, Epilepsy &c — If we would regulate them I think we might —

Lecture

Prognosis. —

Before we proceed to the prognosis of Fevers we

we must say something of Critical days - This was Once an important Branch in the Science of Medicine when it was confined intirely to the Hands of the Priests, who threw a Veil of Mystery over every thing - but Since these two professions have been Seperated, the Doctrine has been much neglected — There are Fashions in Medicine as well as in dress - & Various Opinions have been Supported at One time & at another neglected — This has been the Case with critical days - which was generally believed & established by all Physicians ever since the time of Hippocrates till Dr Brown rose & made war against it - & Merely because Dr Cullen espoused the Doctrine, he treated it with Redicule —

The Foundation of those days was laid down by Hippocrates — It is to be remarked that in the mild Temperate Climate of Greece in which Hippocrates lived, was favourable to those Operations of Nature; which

which seem in Many Instances to take plau
at Stated Periods, and which might have
Rendered them more Observable by Hippocrates.
It is difficult in the present State of Society
to form any regular System, with Respect to
the formations of Fevers. —

In London & Edenburgh the Typhus Mitior
of Dr. Cullen is the only Fever that is with
out any Critical days — If Luxury & Debauchery
in those Places have counteracted Nature in
other Respects may we not suppose that they have
turned her out of her Course in the Observance of
critick Days? But the Case is not quite so in Ame
rica — our Manners & Habits are not so far remove
from a State of Nature as is the Case in many Parts
of Europe, which appears by our having Inter
mittents more prevalent here than most other
Diseases, and consequently we have a better
Chance of Observing critical days than the
Europeans have — Dr. Cullen supposes the in
termittent

termillent Fevers to be the Only original
Type of Fever, & that Allfevers partake this
Type of intermittent Fevers the Only natural
Forms are Tertians & Quartans, the Quoti-
-dian as partaking more the Nature of Syphus
or less Natural — The Critical days are the
3rd. 5. 7. 9. 11. 14. 17. 20. 21. —

In conformity to this Law of Nature, Hippocrates
Supposes that all fevers in some Measure partake
of the Type of Tertians & Quartans, & hence the
critical Days that he has pointed out are the 3rd
& all the Tertian Periods are the following - i.e,
5th. 7. 9. 11 — After which from a Law of Nature
which we cannot explain as Debility advances
they Assume the quartan Type & the critical days
following the 11th. are the 14. 17 & 20th.

These Critical days are far from being regular
for Crises do not happen on non Critical days — they
have occured in the time of Hippocrates, but more
espesially at the present as the powerful Remedies
made use of in the present mode of Practice may
frequently destroy the critical days — I have distinct
obsrved

Observed the 5th 9th & 11th to be critical Days; but I have seen several Thousand Fevers without observing any periodical Crises — Dr Sydenham makes some Observations on the natural Duration of Intermittents — he Supposes the natural duration of a Fever to be 336 Hours. A Quartan to Continue 6 Months, & a Continued Fever 14 days but the Doctrine is not confirmed by Facts & consequently must remain as a mere Hypothesis —

Doctor Balfour of Bengal, rejects the Supposition of Critical days but allows of Critical periods which he says are regulated & Influenced by the Moon

When we Consider the Many wonderfull Effects of the Moon in Other parts of the Kingdoms of Nat. it will not appear so Strange that she sh. also have some Influence in Diseases —

1st It is universally allowed that the Moon is the Cause of the Tides. —

2. It probable has an Influence of Agriculture & Vegetation — The Germans are remarkable for observing to Sow & plant all their Grain &c at

particular

particular periods of the Moon, & it may be owing to that Attention, that they always Succeed better than others in Agriculture & Horticulture —

3. The Influence of this Plant is likewise extended to the weather —

4. It disposes Meat to putrify — It is said by the Fishermen in this Country, that Fish exposed to the Light of the Moon putrify sooner than otherwise —

5. It is generally known that the Moon has certain Effects upon Maniacs — hence they are Called Lunatics & we have probable proofs that particular periods of the Moon aggravate the Symptoms arising from worms in Children It seems to affect even Persons in Health — The Celebrated Bacon was observed to faint always during a lunar Eclips — This might be Supposed to be the Effects of Imagination or to a reflex Power but it is observed that the same thing happened when —

when he did not recollect that the Time of
the Eclipse was at Hand

Sully in his Memoirs informs us that
the learned Theodore Beza actually died at an
Eclipse of the Moon —

6. Balfour asserts that the State & Quanti
-ty of Bile is influenced by the Moon — Oliver Cromwell
and Balfour says that all fevers attack the patient
three day before the full of the Moon, or 3 days
after; or 3 days befor y Chang of the Moon, or 3 days
after — and upon these principles he governed his
Practice; he used to give more powerfull Remedies
before these times than afterwards — If it happened
that a Fever occured, in the intermission he gave
the Bark more speedily before the Expiration of
the six days & By these Means was able to prevent
a relapse, & following these principles closely he
mostly prevent the Event — He always obsewed
his patients to be worst at the full & Change of the
Moon — The same Influence extends over the whole
Nothern

Northern Hemisphere it extends to the eruption of the small Pox.

I Shall here make two Remarks.

1. The universal Consent of Mankind seem to enforce it.

2 There is no Error which has not a Shadow of truth

The uses of Critical days

From them we Learn to give the Bark on those Days which are neither Tertian nor Quartan & on the Tertian to evacuate if the Excitement is two great

Prognosis from Symptoms.

In delivering the prognosis of fevers from their Symptoms I shall give you my own Observations — we Shall Consider

1st The Pulse - Many kinds of pulses have been Mentioned, as the Undulatory, or Oscillatory Vermicular &c &c - but there is no foundation for believeing them

The Pulse in Old People, Children & Parents

Parents just before death frequently deceive us—
The full, Weak, Hard, Soft, Slow, Intermitting pulse
& small pulse are all false as to the Issue of the
disease— The intermitting Pulse is not always fol
lowed by death it sometimes occurs in persons
of good Health— The Slow Pulse indicates an
affection of the Brain, and is always alarming

The Pulse in Children varies from 130 to 140
Stokes in a Minute at their Birth for the first
year of their age from 130 to 120; for the second
year from 90 to 100— for the 3.d year 80 to 108—
During the 4. 5 & 6 years the Pulse is the same
In the 7.th year it is 72— In the 12 years it is the
same as in Audults from from 70 to 80— The Pulse
in Children is more easily quickened by Stimule
than in Audults A full Meal encreases the pulse
12 Strokes in a Minute— The pulse of Children
ought always to be felt when they are a Sleep—
whenever the pulse is above 140 in a Minute—
death is near at hand— In the Joal Fever it is
(near at hand) generally fatal above 120— In asthma
it

it is Likewise dangerous above 120 — Dr. Heberden saw a Case of Recovery at 180. — A Quick pulse the full & even the Hard is always alarming — bleeding here Sh. be cautiously used — a pulse 60 or 70 except in Old People — is bad. Sometimes the Pulse is at 42, — 39 & in some Instances as low as 26 — which is very dangerous — The principle use of the pulse is, to distinguish the different Stages of the same Disease &c. —

II. The Position of the Patient

When the Patient can Lay equally well on either Side, it is a favourable Circumstance; but when he can lay only on one Side or on neither but only on his back, when he cannot support himself in Bed without holding up his Knees or when the Body will Still be slipping to the Bottom of the Bed — it indicates a very alarming & dangerous Circumstance.

III. The Voice — A quick & Sharp voice is alarming, if not natural — Hiccup is Generally unfavourable — a drawling Voice is common a

a favourable Symptom. ——

N. The Senses – when the Patient keeps his Eyes half closed, unless it should happen in a Diarrhœa &c, is a bad Symptom – When one Eye appears larger than the other, when the whole of the Eye becomes red, when there is a want of Motion in them, also an involuntary flow of Tears – an insensibility to bright – false Vision, catching at the Notes & picking at the bed Cloths arising in part from Delirium – Defect of winking, Glassiness of the Eyes, in consequence of being kept Open, & Mistiness before the Eyes, are all to be reckoned among the unfavourable Prognostics. —— Blindness has mostly proved fatal Tinnitus Aurium is a unfavourable Symptom Deafness is doubtfull, it is both good and bad an insensibility to cold, Burns, or Blisters is alarming an indistinct Speech is bad – a trembling of the Tongue is unfavourable – it portends Delirium, the Darker & Dryer the Tongue is, the More dangerous is the Situation of the Patient – but we must beware of being led into a Mistake concerning this Dryness

dryness – for it often occurs in Persons of good Health from sleeping with the Mouth open, and, hence it wd. be proper to enquire if he just awoke from Sleep – if he had not been a Sleep we may be certain it indicates danger.

The more the Tongue recedes from a white Color the More the danger – A return of Taste is a favourable Symptom, particularly for Coffee & Tobacco – In the Convalescent State of Fevers, the Moisture begins from the Edges first, and next from the Tip of the Tongue & then gradually Spreads – the dark color sometimes containes upon the Tongue for four or 5 days after the Crises – Certain drinks give the Tongue a black color – Jellies color the Tongue. a smearing on the Tip or Middle Line of it denotes a Remission Viscid Humors adhearing to the Teeth – Gnashing of the Teeth – falling of the lower Jaw – sore Throat &c are bad Symptoms.

V. The Extremities, Tremors, Subsultus Tendenum & Coldness on the wrist are unfavourable Symptoms – the Coldness of death always appears

or

on the wrists first — this seldom deceives me
A Redness of the Hands & feet are said to be
fatal: but I do not know any thing of this — a
Coldness of the Elbows & knees is generally fatal
I knew but one Instance of Recovery — A chilly
fit in the advanced Stage of a Slow Fever is al
-ways favourable, & is one of the most certain
Signs of a Crises

VI. The Excretions, pale urine

Indicates debility & is bad, dark urine is worse
Bloody is certainly more dangerous & alarming
When a Cobid appears in the Urine it is supposed
to be favourables but still more so if a Sediment
is formed — it makes an increase of Tone in the
Excretions — but Diseases often terminate without
a Sediment in the urine, consequently Symptoms
taken from the Urine are fallacious — Hippocrates
derived many of his Prognostics from Stools — a
Natural Smell, Consistence & Color, are good — &
Every deviation from the Natural Color is bad
the green Stools denote an excess of Bile mixed
with Acidity — The dark colored or black Stools
shew

show that the Bile is mixed with putrid or Alkalescent Matters. The white Stools indi-cate a Deficiency of Bile — A natural Stool once a day without the Aid of Medicine, is a favorable Sign, a Sure Mark of returning Health. A command over the Sphincter Ani or a Crepetus Veni is a favourable Symptom — Involuntary Stools & a quick Discharge are dangerous. — A discharge of worms in the Stools about the Crises is favourable

Lecture.

We now go on with the Subject of Prognosis

Sweat. when profuse and partial are on the Forehead or Breast Only, espesially when accom-pained with debility are bad Symptoms they are always to be checked as much as pos-sible with Prudence this we conceive may most easily be done by getting the patient out of bed when the State of his Disease will permit it & changing his Body Linnen — or wiping his Body with woolen Clothes & wrapping him in

in Flannel, when a General sweat or Moisture appears on the Skin & continues for 24 H. it may in general be allowed a good Symptom especially if they happen on the critical days mentioned; if these Sweats have a putrid smell & Taste they may be dreaded as dangerous presages— Dr. Rush mentioned an instance of a nurse in the Hospital of this City who foretold the death of a Patient under her care By Observing that his sweat, both smelled & Tasted putrid.—

Abscesses appearing in the Groin or throat in the Beginning especially of Jail or Hospital Fever, are salutary, but fatal in the Close— partial Mortification if it appears early in the disease— is favourable. It is observable that in almost all Diseases & especially in febrile Diseases that old Sores & Issues are dried up; but when these run again we may expect a Solution of the Disease. It is very proper to ask our Patients if they have such Issues &c

And.

And to examine them frequently in Order to assist in forming our own Prognostic — If Blisters which have been applied in the Course of the disease heal & then break out again it may be esteemed a favourable Sign —

Priapism appearing in Fevers is a good Symptom always —

Hemorrhagies are unfavourable Prognostics in all Fevers — but they are less frequent in all inflammatory Diseases more especially since bleeding has been so much used — they are more dangerous when from the Kidnies or Anus, which we may know from the Bloody urine & Stools — A Sercatus or Spitting is favourable —

The countenance will assist in forming a prognostic — The Facies Hippocratica, is bad; but patients in Cholera morbus often have that Countenance & yet recover — it consists in hollow Eyes, Emaciation & a Resemblance to our Ancestors A Sullen Look with the Natural Color in the Face is a bad Sign — this sometimes occurs in

Hy —

Hydrocephalus Internus —

The State of the Mind. A Silent delirium is always bad, & worse than that which is accompained with Loquaciousness — A firmness & good Temper of Mind in the beginning is always favourable — Irratable temper again is remarked to be a good Sign in the Close of Disease — Asking for thing contrary to Habit, is bad — A disposition to wit is good — Breathing alternately quick & slow is an unfavourable Symptom — Cold breath & that peculiar Noise called the rattles is generally fatal — a Noise in Swallowing is very unfavourable — Sneezing is a favourable Symptom. Sleep in the Night or Morning is a good Sign, especially if accompanied with a moist Skin — it Generally appears before the Crises — The return of Appetite is Good especially for artificial — Articles as Coffee &c — but when the Appetite is craving after unusual Food it is bad. — —

The return of Sleep And Appetite is the most unequivocal Sign of a Crises in Diseases and —

and of returning Health. — After all no Sign is Certain — Thousands of Instances occur where Patients recover from the worst of Symptoms. & other die without any dangerous ones occurring, I have seen a Recovery not only from a low Pulse, but an Absence of the Pulse for 36 H; & I have Likewise seen a Recovery of a Person from Syphus who could not see, hear or feel, or account of the Extreme Debility, through the Aid of Clysters of Madeira Wine, Bark & Opium. —

Let us Learn two things from the above facts

1. A Physician should never prognosticate the event, or promise the cure of any Disease, especially of the acute. —

2. A Physician should never give a Patient over in a Fever &c —

Inflammatory Diseases

Pneumonia.

The further we advance in the Knowledge of Diseases, the more we shall be convinced that all of them depend upon predisposing Debility. This predisponent debility evidently occurs Pneumonia; hence this disease most commonly affects Habits that are weak. — This Disease is produced both by direct & Indirect debility —

The Causes producing Indirect Debility are

1st Labour. Fatigue &c

2d Excess in eating & drinking

The causes producing direct debility is Cold As in the Case of a French Gentleman who went towards the North Pole to Measure a degree of Latitude, when in the Air all complained of a Stricture in the Breast, which allowed them to breathe — The pain we feel in breathing cold Air in this disease is owing to its debilitating action on the Lungs — Cold produces its effects primarily or

on the external parts of the Body — the Lungs & Throat which Consider as external Parts. When the Body is debilitated by cold previously, the Disease is ther brought on most commonly by the Application of some Stimulating power wh: is Generally Heat — As the Lungs are in the most excitable condition & partake most of Debility, from that Principle they are excited soonest into action

The above is proved

1. From Pneumonia occurring only when there is an alteration of warm & Cold weather, & it is appearing in Spring —

2.nd From Pneumania being scarcely known in Countries that have uniformly cold weather as in Sweden & Russia. —

3. From its appearing in those Persons who have been exposed to the air in a warm Room or have slept in a warm bed, after the Debilitating power of Cold —

The form of Catching cold is very improper it should rather be called catching Heat of the

The Pneumonia is a Disease of the whole System, & the Lungs are affected in a secondary Manner. — That this is the Case, I infer, from the Disease not appearing for several days after the Pulse is raised. —

Formerly a Difference was made between Peripneumony & Pleurisy, but this distinction is erroneous, as they appear to be the Same — Dr. Cullen has mentioned two Species of this disease; but it is quite unnecessary —

The Pain in the Breast is obtuse, in the Side it is acute — Respiration is difficult attended with Cough, which is dry in the Beginning but afterwards moist & frequently bloody — The pulse is sometimes small & soft & Sometimes full & soft — The fever is Generally attended with Excess of Action

Cure

Before we go to the Cure of this Disease we must

must divide it into three Species Viz -

Pneumonia Vera
Pneumonia Notha
Pneumonia Typhoides. —

We proceed first to the Cure of

Pneumonia Vera.

This Dr Brown calls a Stenic Disease but it is erroneous, for it is as absurd to Distinguish Diseases into Stenic & Astenic, as to distinguish the years into cold & warm for the same Disease is sometimes Stenic and Sometimes Astenic — as the Influenza

The Symptoms of Peripneumonia Vera are difficulty of Respiration, hard Pulse, pungent Pain in the Side accompained with a Cough, dry in the Beginning, but afterwd moist & frequently bloody —

The remedies are all those which were

used.

used for inflammatory Fevers, except Cold. the on

1. Copious Bloodletting. Dr. Cullen recomds. Blood to be taken from the Arm of the affected Side & Venesection may be used on the 5. 7. 12 or 14 day, provided the pulse is hard & no Symptoms of Suppuration attend — it does not prevent expectoration but rather promotes it, we Should never be afraid of Bleeding too much in this disorder — for the life of your Patient should be your first Object — Dr Rush mentions an anecdote of Dr. Cullen who was called to a person in a pleuritic affection &c — &c &

While Dr. Cullen was a young Man soon after he had begun to practice, he was Physician to a Gentleman ill of a Pneumonia, he had bled the patient plentifully at several Times & he wished to repeat it & considered it as essential to the Recovery of his Patient, he was afraid that Should any Misfortune happ

and

and the Gentleman die – it would be fatal to his Reputation – They firmly apprehended so much the death of the patient – that they wish'd Dr. Cullen if a Clergyman might be sent for, he consented – After his Arrival the Dr. Related the Situation of Affairs to him, he said the Gentleman might die after a repetition of the Bleeding; but that he certainly would if it was not done – he took notice of his own Situation, & Concluded with desireing the Clergyman to endeavour to get it done telling him that should the Man die, tho it might be fatal to him as a Physician, it could be no Injury to the others as a Minister – the Clergyman endeavourd to bring it about, after the Dr. was gone he went into the Sick man, "You are very ill" he say, but there seems no necessity for your dying yet – we Clergy – men are much among the Sick – they Physicians think they knew every thing

thing – but old women & Clergymen know
much – come, I will be your Physician for
once, suppose you send for the Bleeder with
out the Dr. knowing it, & have a little mor
Blood taken away, – I will answer for the
Consequences, the Gentleman consented, & in
Consequence of Bleeding recovered – the Clergy
man afterwards afterwards gave D.r Cullen the
Credit of the Cure, & this Laid the foundation
for his future Eminence —

Case of a German Physician who consulted
the Dr. while he was at York Town – The Physici
an had bled the Patient three times Dr Rush
Advised a fourth bleeding the German Doctor
left him, protesting, that he wd. not have any
hand in the Patients Death – Dr. Rush bled
him & in One Hour after the Patient felt
much better & recovered. —

2. Lenient purges and Clysters. —

3d. Neutral Salts with antimonials, also Seneka Snake Root Should be used combined with Liquorice.

4. Blisters - after bleeding these are proper in every State of the disease - they should be applied to the Part affected &c —

Blisters in Local Inflammation have been used with Succefs on the 3 or 4th. Days they appear to act somewhat similar to bleeding, by causing an Evacuation from the Part to which they are applied. In the Close of the Disease if their is great defect of action, they are of Advantage by their Stimulant power —

5. Demulcent Drinks, as Barly water, flaxSeed Tea, & Bran Tea. —

6. Warm vapour received into the Lungs from simple water; this Vapor sh. be used about the 5th day when the Expectoration is most difficult it acts by producing Expectoration, which is indispensibly necessary in

in this disease.

7. Volatile Alkali Should be used for the same Reason as the Vapour in Expectoration, Viz. to assist it, when the pulmonic System is much debilitated & Expectoration difficult - it sh be used from five to ten Grains every two Hours D.r Cullens Syrup - A half a pint of boiling Water poured upon two or three Tea Spoonsfull of horse Radish, then Suffered to Stand for some time & afterwards formed into a Syrup makes an excellent Expectorant.

Lecture

8. In the inflammatory State of this Disease Opium is improper. In the latter Stage when the debility of the Lungs comes on the & the pulse is diminished which about the 5.th Day, Opium is then proper -

We Should begin with Small doses, as 10 drops for 10 drops in this disease will be Sufficient to make a Man sleep, where as three Times the Quantity perhaps in any

any other disease would not.

9. Cold air. This is not to be used in that degree in this disease as in the preceding ones we have mentioned — it is improper except before Expectoration comes on or when there is no Cough &c — There is excess of Action in every part of the System except the Lungs — Intence heat Should for the same Reason be avoided after Expectoration as Cold — the heat of the Room where the Patient lies should not be above 63° of Fornh: Therm:

10.th Sitting up before the Fire is of great consequence in this disease, & is not to be dispensed with — it frees the Patient from the Heat of the Bed & Gentle takes down the Action of the System. — after the above Evacuations &c. sometimes Symptoms of nervous Fever sudden debility come on — in this Case we must have Recourse to wine and opium. —

We proceed next to the Cure of

Pneumonia

Pneumonia Notha.

The Symptoms of this Disease are - pain in the Breast or Side - the Patient can be only on One Side, On the Back or cannot lie down at all - there is no Cough - the pulse is sometimes hard, but more frequently soft & full attended with Fever thats very in considerable -

The proximate Cause of this disease is an Effusion of Blood or Serum in the Lungs, induced by excess or Deficiency of Action in them - This is ascertained by the numerous Dissections of Morgagni. -

The predisposing Causes are whatever debilitates the System - As the long Application of Heat & Cold - Intemperance - intermittent Fever - nervous Fever - small Pox - Measels Gout &c. The Exciting causes are the same as those of Pneumonia Vera -

It differs from Pneumonia Vera.

1.st By its attacking less robust Habits -

2

2nd. By its being attended with Lessinflamatory Action — Old and Consumptive People often die of this Disease — in this Species there is more commonly an Effusion of Blood in the other only Serum. —

3. By its attacking very sudden & most frequently in the Night — from these Symptoms and its attacking so suddenly I have taken the Liberty to Call it an Apoplexy of the Lungs —

Cure.

The Cure of Pneumonia Nota consists in

1st. Copious Blood letting — small Bleedings are not of any Service in this Complaint. In a Case of this Disease I took 36 Oz of Blood in the Space of 24 Hours from a Patient —

I have been twice seized with this disease which happened in the night — I had one a slight Attack of this Disease in the Evening — but in the night I was Suddenly seized — I got up & attempted to bleed myself

self but was unable — I accordingly sent for a Bleeder, who took 20 Oz. from me — the next day I was much better, & was able to eat with the rest —— The Blood is frequently dense but seldom Sizy — it is sizy some times especially after the Measels —

2. Blisters These should be applied to the Sides or Breast.

3. Warm Vapour received into the Lungs

4. Pedeluvium.

5. Volatile Alkali

6. Stimulating Drinks — particularly Mustard whey.

7. Opium — Cold air should be avoid. Demulents are Seldom necessary —

We proceed now to consider the Cure of the Last Species. —

Pneumonia Typhoidea

The Symptoms of this disease are pain in the Side or Breast, accompanied with a —

a humid Cough — Bloody Expectoration,
a Pulse small & a little hard — attended
with a Fever —

The Proximate Cause of this Spieces
is small Excess of Action in the System in
the (Action) Beginning, but great defect after
wards. It is often attended with bilious vomit
ing it sometimes terminates in Death on
the 3.d or 4.th Day —

This Disease is supposed to be produced
by marsh Effluvia — but I have seen it occur
in the Spring when no Exhalation takes
place & consequently does not depend upon
Effluvia — It is sometimes accompained
with the Erisepelas & millenary Eruptions
sometimes Pimples appear about the shoul
-ders it is attended with Petechia likewise
This appearance sometimes takes Place in
Rusia & the Southern States

The most pathognomonic Sign of this
disease

disease is, its comming on with a Vomiting
The Matter evacuated is sometimes of a green
Color — This disease generally ends in
a Tedious Typhus mitior, & Sometimes
Typhus Gravior & Death. — I have Seldom
seen a Pleurisy coming on With a Vomit
ing, that has not been acute, dangerous or
fatal — It Generally seizes debilitated
Habits. Blood drawn in this disease is
Black. covered with a thin livid Pellicle
which adheres to the Sides of the Bowl con
taining it — It is a very dangerous & requires
the utmost Attendance —

Cure.

1.st Is Bleeding proper in this Disease?
It is injurious, unless a hardness of the Pulse,
with a considerable degree of pain attends.
The appearance of the blood should deter us
from a second bleeding — Doctor Chalmers
forbids

forbids Bleeding to be used in all Autumnal Pneumonies these appear to be intermit-tent fevers combined with Inflammatory Action in the System. —

2. Next to Moderate Bleeding, are Vomits especially in the Autumnal Pneumonies —

3. Blisters

4. Stimulants, as wine Whey, Snake root, Opium, Vol: alk: warm Vapor & Bark.

The Danger to be apprehended in all these Species of is taken from the Violence of the Fever. Violent dry Cough difficulty of Breathing, partial sweats shifting of the pain about in different Places, & Turgescence & Redness of the Face & Eyes — These are the most dangerous Symptoms —

The different Species of Pneumonia, Terminates in three different ways

1st In Resolution —
2. In Suppuration
3. In Gangrene — —

The

The Pneumonica Vera. Terminates in Suppura
tion — the Matter in Suppuration is either
effused into the Lungs or into the Cavity of the
Thorax producing Vomica or Empyema. when
no Remission takes Place before the 14 or 15
day — Suppuration is then to be apprehended

The Symptoms of Suppuration may be
known from the Rigors & Shivering of the Body
Cessation of Pain, Difficulty of Lying in an
horizontal Posture, the Pulse which is harder
& fuller — difficulty of Breathing which is
increased with the Cough & a swelling in one
Leg or Thigh

Some have recovered after Abscesses have
broken in their Lungs — but if not Con
sumption commonly takes place —
The Late Dr. Franklin had two Abscesses
formed in his Lungs, one while he was
young, the other at the age of 34 years —
he had formed a Theory on the action of
the

the Air, & Supposed that where it was applied equally to all Parts of the Body, no danger would attend, If Cold or Moisture was uniformly applied, he Supposed no Injury would follow— And he strengthened his Doctrine by Arguments drawn from the Lives of Fisherman & Washerwomen, who are much exposed to cold & wet, & still are healthy ——

There appears to be two Defects in the Doctors Theory, he did not attend in the first Place to the debilitating Effects of Cold — particularly when united with Moisture, or the Manners of the People mentioned above which Strengthens them against the Attacks of the Disease — e — In conformity to his principles the Dr. went frequently in Rooms newly washed or with his Windows open, in the Depth of Winter when the extreme Coldness of the rooms made it uncomfortable

comfortable to Others. Sitting one day oppo
site to an open Window — he dropt a sleep
exposed to a current of Air — the Effects of
which Exposure was an Attack of Pneu
— monia which Terminated in an Abscess
& with that he died, falling a Victim in
some Measure to his mistaken principles
of Medicine ——

I have known two Instances of Absces
— es without a Cough — One happened in a
young Lady who had a Predisposition to
an Abscess in the Lungs. I Bled her as often
as She could bear it, she at Length acqui
red a reluctance to be bled, and another Phy
— sician was employed, who humor'd her after that
she daily grew worse, several Times before her
death I had given it as my Opinion that an
Abscess was formed in the Lungs — it was an
Opinion nearly, for tho Many Things concur
— red to Induce fresh Belief — yet I was not
certainly determined about it; before her

Death

Death She desired that I would Open her,
when she died, her Friend told me of her
Request - gladly would I have excused myself,
but I was Obliged to undertake the business -
when I went there I took only one Physician
with me, he was a Friend on whose Fedility
I could depend for I did not wish to trust
my Reputation with every Physician -
On Opening the Thorax the Left Lobe of the
Lungs was Injured - On removing the cover
- ing the Right Lobe also appeared whole,
Judge now of My Situations and feelings
There however seemed to be an Adhesion of
the Pleura, & as the other Physician was
passing his fingers along to Seperate the
Lungs from the Pleura, that a fair View
of them might be had, he Slipt into an
Abcess - it now appeared that I had been
right

right in my Conjecture — The Abscess had almost consumed all the Substance of the right Lobe — only half of it had been used in Respiration See 11 Vol: of Med: Comm.t

The Abscesses frequently brake of them — selves the Matter of these is generally of a fœtid Smell They often produce Death in them Rupture — The Abscesses often continue for weeks & Months &c &c. — —

The Hydrothorax sometimes follow Pneumonia — Dr Brown says it is produced only in those Cases where copi ous bleeding has been used; but he is mis taken — for I have seen it arise where Bleeding had not been used frequently — it seems to be produced by a deficiency of Bleeding — but Seldom from Excess —

Dr Brown's opinion would Seem to have

have some Influence from the following —
A Tobacconist of this City was laid up with
Pneumonia — he was Bled largely & got
better — but imprudently too soon exposed
himself to the acrid fumes of the Tobacco — the
Disease afterwards Terminated in Hydrothorax

I have just received the following Fact
from a Gentleman now in this City, who had
been Lately in the Russian Service, which
seems to countenance the possibility of opening
an Abscess in the Lungs according to Dr.
Hunter's Proposal. A Gentleman in conse
quence of Pneumonia had an Abscess
in the Lungs — following the Advice of his
Physicians he travelled into the South of
Europe for his health — In some Part of
his Journey he had a Conversation with
another Gentleman, which was followed

— by

by mutual Offences & they commonly succeeded in a Duel — They fought with swords the Gentleman with the Abscess received a wound thro his Lungs. the discharge instead of being blood was matter, and he entirely recovered from his Complaint

Lecture

Catarh or Influenza.

This disease consists in a preternatural & increased Secretion of Mucus from the Nose, Fauces & Bronchiæ, accompanied with Cough, Fever, Coriza & with (sometimes) a Difficulty of Breathing. —

The proximate Cause of this disease is

is excefs of irregular Action in the Vefsels of the bone &c—

The Predisposing Cause is the same as in the Pneumonia, but it is in a greater:

The mor People are Debelitated from Luxury & Civilization, the more Liable they are to be affected by this Disease— The most frequent Cause of Catarh—is Contagion.— It was epidemic here in the year 1733—49—61—71—72—89—&90— I remember when it prevail in 71&72 — Notice is taken of it in Dr. Shoepis Travels, who mentions to have Seen it here in the 61&2 Year — It appeared in the year 1762 in Great Britain. It is the most universal epidemic to which the Human Body is exposed to ——

From whence is the Origion of this disease? Doctor M.Caisley says it is probable owing to the Intercourse of Strangers with the Natives

There

There is a Small Island among the Hebri
des near Scotland - called St Kilda, owned
by a Man by the name of M.c Cleod - he
Used to Send his Secretary Once a Year to this
Island in Order to receive the Rents which
were due to him - every time the Secretary
went, a Cutter Sailed round the Island
when Strangers used to visit the Island,
the Same thing Happened as in the above
Case — This is a Strange & a curious fact

Cibillius says that the appearence of a
Man in the Field is the first signal of
Battle - So likewise the first Appearence of
a Man is the first signal of Diseases

"Mans greatest enemy is Man"

Dr Blane tells us that Diseases have been
produced by the Crews of Different Ships
Mixing with each other - May not the Influ
-enza

Influenza be produced by some way analogous to this —

The Army Army of the united States was remarkably unhealthy in the Year 75. when the Troops of the different continents had united their Forces — but in the Campaign of 1775 at Boston where the Soldiers were almost of one Climate, Society & Manners they were very well or healthy —

The Breath & Perspiration may produce it — a difference of Diet & Manners may give Such a Difference to the Breath as to act as Stimulus and thereby produce this disease —

The Green Landers were very offensive to the Europeans, which seem to arise not only from their Food & Manners, but probably from their Perspirations —

This Contagion was Supposed to be produced

produced by a Certain Constitution in the
Air, but this is a false and Absurd Opinion —

As Objections to it I make the following

1.st Occurs in all Seasons, & in very Opposite
States of the weather — when the Influenza
appeared here in 1782 the weather was
uncommonly Variable — when it raged here
Last year. it was preceded by very dry equable
and Steady Weather. From this concluded that
the Weather has nothing to do with this disease.

I have the authority of D.r Cleghorn — Sy
— denham — Huxham — Hillary &c &c. —

2. Further if it was in the Air. why do not
all the people or a whole City take the Infection
at the same time?

For the History of this disease Prefer
you to Doctor Cullen. —

I Shall now give the History of the Influen
— za as it appeared in the Close of the 1789 — previous

to

to its Appearence in this City in the year 89
the State of the weather in the month of
September, was dry cool & pleasant, there
was no rain for six Weeks —

In October the Influenza was brought
from York by the Members of the Episcopal
Church —

It was attended with the following
Symptoms, Came on with Lassitude,
Chills & Fever, an acute pain in the Head
& Eyes balls — Abscesses appeared in the
frontal Sinuses in Some — There was great
Itching in they eye (balls) or Lyds. In some there
was a Swelling and Inflammation of the
Eyes — in many cases it Came on with a
Sore throat & Hoarseness a pain in One some
times in both Ears — attended with deafness
in some — some had swellings behind the
Ears — Several Persons were affected with
violent

Violent Sneezing & a discharge of an acrid Mat-
-ter from the nose; in Some the hood dropt
Blood, in others it ran in Streams to the
quantity of 20 oz. In some there was a defect
of Taste, in others vitiated or bad Taste— In
some there was a want of Appetite, in others
a Good Appetite — Some had a sore
-ness in the Mouth, swelled Jaws, Tooth
Ach, &c. In this disease the Breast was
affected with Dispnœa or Difficulty of Brea
-thing — Pain in the Sides & Cough, it
was universally attended with a Cough
which was very painfull & sometimes
convulsive, one or two died in Act of
Coughing - many Spit Blood — In some
it affected the Trachea chiefly I saw one
Case which seemed to be complicated with
Cynanche Trachealis. The fatal Cases
generally

Generally Terminated in Pneumonia
Nota, It sometimes produced a defect of
Speech The Stomach was Sometimes affected
with Nausea & Vomiting, in Some it fell
upon the Bowels & was carried off with Diar
-rhoea, in General the patients were costive
or regular — The Limbs were sometimes
Violently affected with pains which were
Mistaken for the Rheumatism — particu
-larly in the Back & Thighs — it was some
-times accompained with profuse sweats
over the whole Body. —

The pulse was Generally Tense and seldom
full but quick — The fever had evident
-remarks of Remission which Generally
happened on the fourth day but the cough
commonly continued for two or three weeks
In several Instances the fever ran on to a
Typhus — In some Cases it was accom
-pained

-pained with Miliary & Erysipelatous
Eruptions, it affected Audults of both
Sexes, some pregnant Women suffered
Abortion by it — It affected very few Children
below 7 years of age The smell of Tar & Tobacco
did not prevent it nor did other diseases
prevent it — for it was blended with every
Species of Chronic Complaints — It Insinu
ated itself into the Chambers of the Sick
by Means of the Nurses — It was taken
a Second time, the second Attack was
Generally milder than the first, but in some
few Cases it was more Violent, some times
the Changing of Situation will favour the
Action of this Contagion — an Old Women
had it three times &c — Persons who worked
in the Open air or long Shore, had it more
Violent than those who worked in doors
Lunatics generally escaped it out of thirty
five

five only three of them were affected with this disorder — Many thousand had it who were not confined to their Houses. five escaped it who where exposed to it — it interrupted all Business — & even divine worship was disturbed by the perpetual Coughing

It proved fatal to Old people only & those who were previously Debilitated by other Diseases, particularly hard Drinkers & consumptive People — In the Southern States, this Disease was more fatal than here — It is Strange to relate that it was sure to some who were of weakly Habits

This disease was not confined wholly to the Human Species, for it affected two Cats, two Dogs, & two Horses — To one Dog which was affected with this complaint, a Lady gave 10 drops of Laudanum & with this

Remedy

Remedy cured him— The Scarlatina Anginosa which raged in September dis-appeared upon its Approach, but appear. again when the Influenza was on the Decline. — I inoculated several for the Small Pox all of whom had the desease favourable.

Cure.

Catarrh whether from Contagion or the Temperature of the air— is never a trifling Disease, Catarrh from the air is more dan-gerous than from Contagion, because it is more apt to be neglected & from thence more Liable to terminate in Consumption.—

We Shall consider first the Cure of Cat-arrhs from Cold.— This consists

1st. In Blood letting. In determining the Quantity & frequency of it, we Should be governed

governed by the pulse — I Once bled a Methodist Minister sixteen Times in this Disease in six Weeks, & he recovered — the Blood was always sizzy. —

2. Vomits & nauseating Medicines.

3rd. Low diet, as a Milk & Vegetable One.

4. Diluents Drinks as Sage & Balm Tea Apple & Barly water & Hyssop Tea. —

Garrick the celebrated Actor was very much Troubled with this disease, his cure consisted in eating a Salt Herring, which of Course made him drink plentifully of cold water, —

5. Demulcent Drinks as Flax seed Tea — ——

6. Blisters

7. Warm Vapour

8. Opiates — these should be used Night and day when the Cough is very Troublesome during the Inflam: Diathesis, Cold may be

be proper — After the Disease subsides moderate warmth should be used —

The following remedies were used for the Influenza —

1st Bleeding — in this disease I bled when the Pulse was hard and full & some-times when slender — Together with this I used all the other remedies mentioned above for common Catarrh — When Pneu-monia attended this Complaint — I some-times Bled twice — the Blood was always sizzy. —

2nd Vomits were used — but they did not Terminate this disease so soon as the common Cold. —

3. In cases of Debility Stimulents are are used — as wine &c. —

In

In acute Pains without any inflam-
-matory action in the pulse I gave
Laudanum, it was given in one case
to the amount of 120 Drops in one
Night — Thus far for the Influenza
which appeared in the year 1789 —

We proceed now to consider it as it
Appeared Last Spring — we shall first
give a Short account of the Weather

The winter of the year 1789 & 90
was remarkably mild, the River Delaware
Continuing navigable during the whole
Season — On the Third of March, it was
very cold & the weather remaining part
of the Months very Changeable & variable —

The

The Diseases which prevailed in April were Plurisy— Catarrh & Measels &c. In the Beginning of May the Influenza appeared again— It was Attended with the following Symptoms— Some when it appeared this Time were affected with Mania Some had no Cough, in Several Persons it came on like an Intermittent,— With acute Pains in the Back and Head— Some were affected with Miliary Eruptions &c— some had a blue and Dark Color in their Hands Several were affected with Acute Pains in the Rectum &c.—

J.

I saw One Case where it produced Tschu
ria — Twas an Anasarca and three
a Palsy of the Arms — Sneezing &
Pain in the Ears were less common, than
last Fall — The women had Irregular
Appearances of their Catamenia &c.
A pain in the Eye Balls was a univer
-sal complaint — in some a Bubo or
Abscess appeared in the Groin — I
saw no other Epidemic prevailing
during this Time. — —

The Prisioners in Jail who had it
the Fall before escaped it this time —
I shall here add two Facts concerning
this Disease — —

1.st

1.st It prevailed with great Violence
at cape May — it was more fatal
and Carried off More near the Sea
Shore — This was probably owing to
the Mixture of Land and Sea Air,
which appears very unfriendly to
the Human Body it was likewise more
violent in New york, than in this City
owing to its Contiguity to the Sea — the
Effects of Land & Sea Air near the Shore
is proved in three different ways for Socie
-ties; the Presbeterians lived near the Sea
Shore within two Miles, of whom thirty
died — The Babtists about four Miles
further of whom not half the Number
died —

Died - and the Quakers four Miles beyound them, of whom hardly any died. —

2. The Indians are never subject to a Catarrh from Cold & when this Disease was carried among them, tht. were ready to ascribe it to Witchcraft - it was very fatal Among them & More Violent than with the white People — Mr Elliot who Gave this Account - gained their Friendship by curing some of them with Opiate Pills - A famous Indian Chief died with it, this was at Niagaria —

The Remedies for the Influenza in the Spring were nearly the same as in the Fall preceeding. —

Bleeding

Bleeding appeared sometimes proper in particular Cases —

In others it was very improper & even dangerous. —

I will conclude with the following remarks. —

1.st It is propagated to the greatest Distance, affects the greatest Number of People & passes thro'a Country more rapidly than any other Epidemic we know

2.nd It appears that neither Climate, Society, nor Customs of different Persons, produce any material Difference in the Symptoms of this Disease. —

Finis.

~~Ms. Am. 73~~

Added to Ms. Coll. 225
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